

# World condemnation for IRA bomb at Ulster war memorial 11 die in Poppy Day massacre

A bomb planted by the IRA to coincide with the Remembrance Day service at Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, killed 11 people and injured 55

The bomb exploded 20 yards from a war memorial without any warning as crowds assembled to commemorate the dead of two world wars

World condemnation was led by the Queen, who called it an atrocity, and the Prime Minister who said it was desecrating the dead

Veterans of the Services passed through metal detectors in Whitehall at the tightest display of security yet mounted around the Cenotaph

By John Cooney and Robin Young

Eleven people were killed and 55 injured yesterday by a 300lb bomb planted to coincide with the annual Remembrance Sunday service in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

Last night the IRA claimed responsibility. It said that a 300lb bomb had been planted between Kesh and Pettigo, also in Co Fermanagh.

The outrage was immediately condemned by leaders in Britain, the Irish Republic and around the world as the most disgusting ever perpetrated by the IRA.

The bomb exploded, without any warning having been given, at 10.45am as crowds were assembling for the ceremony to commemorate the victims of two world wars and those who lost their lives in

the past 19 years of violence in Northern Ireland.

The bomb had been concealed in the St Michael's Reading Rooms, a former school, only 20 yards from the war memorial in the centre of the town.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who flew to Enniskillen, refused to comment when asked why the building had not been searched before the service.

The explosion blew out the gable front of the building, under which more than 60 people had been standing.

Victims were buried under the collapsed walls and pinned

the past 19 years of violence in Northern Ireland.

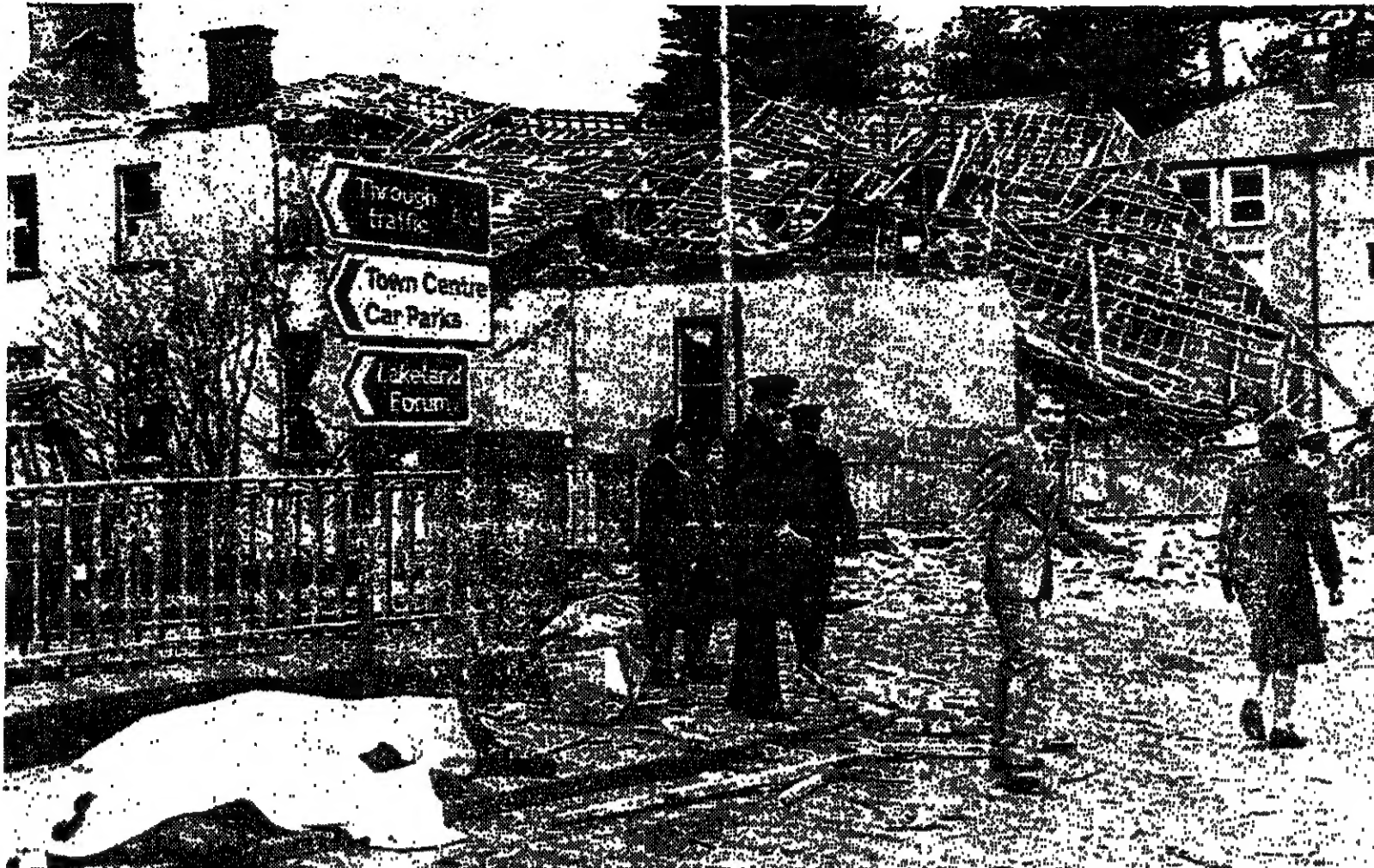
Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the explosion as she was leaving the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in London.

In a statement from Buckingham Palace, the Queen, who had just returned from laying her own wreath at the Cenotaph, said: "I was deeply shocked to hear of the atrocity which took place at Enniskillen today and of the innocent victims who were sharing in the nation's remembrance. My heartfelt sympathy goes to the bereaved and injured in their distress."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labour Party, echoed Mrs Thatcher's response: "This attack by the IRA shows a new depth of vicious cowardice. It is an atrocity against ordinary people honouring those who fought for the very freedom that terrorism wants to destroy."

Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, described the outrage as "the product of diseased minds".

Mr King, at a press conference in Enniskillen, said the peculiar awfulness of the tragedy would make a very deep impression. "If this atrocity is anybody's idea of the sort of incident which advances their



Scene of devastation: Bodies are covered by blankets as officers inspect damage at Enniskillen after the bomb exploded without warning during the service

## Catalogue of bomb carnage

The terrorist outrage yesterday was the worst in Northern Ireland for five years, since 17 died in an Irish National Liberation Army bombing of the Dropping Well, a discotheque popular with soldiers, in Ballykelly, on December 16, 1982.

The largest number of civilians killed in a bombing was 20, when the La Mona House restaurant on the outskirts of Belfast was blown up by an IRA bomb in February, 1978.

A bomb in Regent's Park on July 20, 1982, killed seven bandmen and another killed four and injured 23 as the Blues and Royals passed through Hyde Park.

The bomb at the Conservative Party's 1984 Brighton conference killed five, and in 1985 nine RUC officers were killed in an IRA mortar attack in Newry. In 1979, 18 soldiers were killed in a bombing at Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

A total of 32 were killed on May 17, 1974, by car bombs in Dublin and Monaghan, and 21 died and more than 100 were injured in the Birmingham pub bombings of November 21 that year.

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## Queen and Thatcher shocked by atrocity

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

The Queen and the Prime Minister led world condemnation of the Enniskillen bombing massacre.

In a highly unusual step, Tass, the Soviet news agency, joined them in denouncing the terrorist atrocity.

A grief-stricken Mrs Thatcher, who was told of the carnage in a note as she left the Cenotaph ceremony of Remembrance in Whitehall, said she would later consider visiting the small Ulster town in Co Fermanagh.

In a statement, the Queen said: "I was deeply shocked to hear of the atrocity which took place in Enniskillen today and of the innocent victims who are sharing in the nation's remembrance. My heartfelt sympathy goes to the bereaved and injured in their distress."

The Prime Minister appeared outside 10 Downing Street to tell reporters the bombing was an act "desecrating the dead and a blot on mankind".

She said: "Every civilized nation honours and respects its dead. Every civilized country expects others to honour their dead."

"To take advantage of the people assembled in that way was really a desecration."

"It was so cruel, so callous, that the people who did it can have nothing of human thoughtfulness, or kindness or sensitivity at all. It was utterly barbaric."

And anticipating calls for a renewed campaign against terrorism, Mrs Thatcher said there would be "no hiding

## Queen and Thatcher shocked by atrocity

place" anywhere in the world for the perpetrators.

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Catholic Primate of Ireland, Mr John Hume, the leader of the SDLP, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader joined the chorus of despairing condemnation.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, broke his traditional Sunday silence to denounce the massacre as a "diabolical deed by hell-inspired monsters".

Mr Haughey, who will now come under renewed pressure to recommend ratification of the extradition Act later this month, spoke of his "deepest horror" at the outrage and said he was speaking for every decent Irishman and woman in expressing anger and revulsion at this criminal act of carnage.

"Those responsible must be repudiated utterly, and no effort must be spared to ensure that they are brought to justice."

Cardinal O'Fiaich said that everyone connected with the bombing was "guilty of murder most terrible". It was a "most heinous crime, appalling in its utter brutality".

It was deliberately designed to cause the maximum destruction of human life because of the presence of so many people engaged in an act of remembrance, the cardinal said in a statement.

He added: "Those who planned this deed, those who carried it out and those who in any way gave willing assistance in its execution are, each and every one, guilty of murder most terrible."

Mr Hume, who adjourned his party's annual conference early when he heard the news, condemned the explosion as an act of "sheer savagery".

Mr Kinnock said: "This attack by the IRA shows a new depth of vicious cowardice."

"It is an atrocity against ordinary people honouring those who fought to get the very freedom that terrorism wants to destroy."

Mrs Thatcher said she hoped two things would happen immediately. First, everyone would concentrate their efforts of finding those responsible.

Continued on page 2, col 6

## Remembrance Day Silence, outrage and the agony

By Robin Young

In Whitehall, as at thousands of Remembrance Sunday commemoration services, the nation's tribute to the dead of two world wars went ahead in the still, grey calm of a November morning, with the Queen, Government ministers and thousands of participants unaware of the bomb which brought death to the ceremony at Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

The bomb exploded in Enniskillen moments before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Buckingham Palace by car for Whitehall.

In front of the Cenotaph the massed bands of Guards, playing the fixed repertoire of music used on every Remembrance Sunday, had just begun Sir Edward Elgar's *Nimrod* from the *Enigma Variations*, music that is included in the programme as a tribute to the innocent victims of war, civilians like those who were dying at that moment in Ireland.

While there was panic and chaos in Enniskillen, security at Whitehall was tighter than it has ever been before because it was known that the IRA would be anxious to stage a big attack to compensate for setbacks in the past year.

Veterans entering Whitehall had to pass through metal-detector gates before they were allowed to take their places. The medals that many wore slowed the process down, and ex-servicemen queued patiently to be searched.

Hundreds of uniformed police were on duty among the thousands of spectators who lined Whitehall as far as Trafalgar Square. The royal party did not drive down the street, as in previous years, but reached the Cenotaph through the back entrance of the old Home Office building.

As the survivors in Enniskillen struggled to extricate

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## IN PART 2

### Australia win

Australia became the world's one-day cricket champions when they beat England by seven runs before 70,000 spectators in Calcutta. Page 48

### TIMES FOCUS

In spite of the scandal of the Barmseid affair, West Germany's political system and the Kohl government remain largely untouched. A Special Report. Pages 34-38

### Portfolio - Gold -

The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize was won by three readers on Saturday. They share £2,000, double the usual amount, because there was no winner on Friday. Details, page 3.

There was no claim for the weekly prize, so next Saturday there will be £16,000 to be won.

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## Kidnapping of dentist

### Dublin agreed ransom deal

By John Cooney and Nicholas Wood

The Irish Government broke its long-standing rule of opposing ransoms in the case of the Dublin dentist, Mr John O'Grady, it was disclosed yesterday.

It reluctantly approved dealings with the terrorist gang after they had threatened to cut him up piece by piece if £1.5 million was not paid.

It also emerged yesterday that Dr Austin Darragh, the father-in-law of Mr O'Grady, pleaded with Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr Jerry Collins, the Minister for Justice, to condone the payment of the ransom.

Dr Darragh, the intended victim, made his plea after receiving the severed fingers of Mr O'Grady from the kidnappers, who also sent a message threatening that other parts of Mr O'Grady's body would be cut off if the money was not paid.

It was also learnt yesterday that Mr Haughey consulted the leaders of the other political parties in the Irish Parliament last Wednesday. News of Dublin's decision came as a complete surprise to

government sources in London, who declined to comment until they had had an opportunity to investigate what had happened.

But they emphasized that Britain did not deal with terrorists in any circumstances.

Mr Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, who resigned over the Anglo-Irish agreement, said that if Mr Haughey had bowed to the kidnappers' demands that would encourage the men of violence.

On Thursday the ransom money, £1 million and

## Tunisia condones fall of Bourguiba

From Paul Valley, Tunis

There were tanks and armoured cars yesterday outside every entrance to the palace of former president Habib Bourguiba whose 31 years of absolute power in Tunisia came to an end in a bloodless coup at the weekend.

But the chief function of the soldiers in their dark brown fatigues and the handful of police who fronted them seemed to be moving on the steady stream of local people whose cars slowed down to look into the white-walled palace near the site of the old Roman ruins of Carthage.

There is curiosity here for the end of another historical era, but little more than that. President Bourguiba had ruled Tunisia ever since the former French colony gained independence in 1956. He was credited with running a model third world economy which thrust the smallest country in North Africa firmly into the 20th century.

But in the early hours of Saturday morning the old man, who was said to be older than his official age of 84, was deposed. Ironically, the man who ousted him was

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# IRA bomb devastates Ulster town as the nation's



Rescue teams at work filmed by an amateur cameraman after yesterday's bomb explosion at Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, and (right) an injured victim being taken to hospital.

## NEWS SUMMARY

### B-Cal to sell off helicopter arm

British Caledonian is in the final stages of negotiations to sell its loss-making helicopter subsidiary company. Talks have reached an advance stage with Bristol Helicopters to enable them to take over the seven B-Cal helicopters based at Aberdeen and integrate them into its fleet to carry out flights between the mainland and North Sea oil rigs.

The sale, which is expected to be finalized within the next few days, will bring to five the number of subsidiary companies sold by the main British Caledonian holding company within the past two years.

The helicopter deal is seen as another move towards making the airline more attractive for a take-over. The Government's decision on the proposed merger between B-Cal and BA is expected to be announced before the end of this week.

### Postal challenge

TNT, which is seeking to challenge the Post Office's monopoly on domestic postal services, is offering guaranteed deliveries ahead of Christmas of mail posted up to eight days later than the Post Office.

The company claims to be able to guarantee pre-Christmas delivery to European countries with collection dates up to four days later than the Post Office and at a reduced cost.

TNT said last month that within 10 years it hoped to have its own post boxes throughout Britain.

### Curbs on card theft

Barclaycard has stopped posting new credit cards to some inner city addresses in an effort to combat fraud.

Thieves have been intercepting cards and writing in easy-to-copy signatures before their rightful owners can collect them, especially from flats with common entrance halls.

The company is asking customers to collect cards from the bank as it tries to reduce the annual fraud bill that totals millions of pounds. Access, Barclaycard's main rival, has not yet followed suit.

### Danger diets tested

A £250,000 appeal has been launched to fund a diet experiment. Violent teenagers held in the secure wing at Aycliffe School in Co Durham will take part in the trials to see if a change in diet can affect behaviour and learning skills.

About 120 children will be involved in the test, which has the backing of the British Society for Nutritional Medicine.

### Case for castration

Former Master of the Rolls Lord Denning believes Parliament should consider castration for rapists. He also wants terrorist killers to be hanged, a clampdown on pornography, child molestation and the keeping of guns, more respect for the police and a raising of moral standards.

Lord Denning, aged 88, said he believed castration would be a deterrent.

In an interview published today in *Woman's Own* magazine, he said he believed pornography was a major cause of violence against women.

The media was to blame for lack of respect for the police, he suggested.

## Eleven die in massacre

Continued from page 1  
away to march to the Cenotaph.

A statement from police headquarters in Belfast said: "No warning of the explosion was given and it is clearly evident that it was meant to cause maximum casualties. Words are inadequate to describe the scenes of carnage and distress which resulted and no condemnation is adequate to describe the sheer barbarity meted out to fellow human beings."

The Church of Ireland Primate, Dr Robin Eames, who had been due to take a remembrance service in the town's cathedral, cancelled his plans and went to visit the injured at the town's Ernie hospital. He said afterwards that he wished those responsible for terrorism could have been with him to see the

appalling consequences of their work.

"If anyone had any doubts at all what terrorism can do, I just wish that those who planted this bomb could see what I am seeing. Certainly not sights I want to see again in my ministry or my life. I have seen tremendous courage. I have seen work by the hospital staff here, stretched to the limit."

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, adjourned his party's annual conference when he heard of the bombing.

He said: "It is an appalling atrocity, an act of sheer savagery."

The leader of the Alliance party in Ireland, Dr John Alderdice, made a clear appeal to the Irish Government to sign the Extradition Act which

it has been suggested might not be ratified on December 1."

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, condemning the bombing as "a criminal act of carnage against innocent people gathered to commemorate their dead", added: "Those responsible must be repudiated and no effort must be spared to ensure that they are brought to justice."

The unofficial list of the dead included Mr Sammy Gault, a retired policeman, whose wife had been injured in a previous bombing incident; Mr and Mrs Teddy Armstrong; Mr Johnny McGaw; Mr Billy Mullan and his wife Violet; Miss Marie Wilson; Mr and Mrs Alfred Scanlan; and Mr and Mrs Kit Johnson.

## World condemns outrage

Continued from page 1

sible and bringing them to justice. Second, that everyone the world over who ever had any sympathy for the perpetrators would now turn their backs on them.

Of the bombing itself, she said: "There was no warning given. It is the most cruel, callous action we have heard of for a long time, taking advantage of everything that is decent in human nature."

Questioned about security at such events, Mrs Thatcher said: "There is no such thing as 100 per cent security."

"You can take precautions as we do and then somehow we cannot cover absolutely everything, however much we try."

One of the most vivid and bitter condemnations of the outrage came from the Pri-

mate of the Church of Ireland, the Right Rev Robert Eames, Archbishop of Armagh, who was due to preach the Remembrance Day service yesterday in Enniskillen cathedral.

Instead, he found himself at the hospital, comforting the victims, with his colleague, the Bishop of Clogher, the Right Rev Brian Hannon. Later, clearly deeply distressed by what he had seen, he spoke out angrily against the bombers.

"Any ministry I have been able to offer has been directed to the relatives looking for lost ones, little children wondering where their parents are, and parents looking for their children", he said.

"It is a very harrowing scene. If anyone has any doubts at all about what

terrorism can do... I just wish the people who planted this bomb could see what I am seeing."

The Archbishop described the circumstances under which the bomb had been planted as "unbelievable."

He was full of praise for the bravery of the victims and the work of the emergency services. "I have seen people showing courage and comfort, I have seen people shocked and dazed and of course I have seen people who have lost their lives."

"But I cannot speak too highly yet again for the courage of the people of Northern Ireland when they are faced with things like this. I think the outside world would find it hard to believe the way these people are coping."

## Thatcher to block union's party link

By Tim Jones

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is determined to prevent a Civil Service union dominated by the Militant Tendency from affiliating to the Labour Party.

Ministers are horrified by the prospect of a union whose leadership is wedded to unilateral nuclear disarmament, and which opposes almost all government policy, becoming a formally political party within Whitehall.

Mr Peter Brooke, Paymaster General, has said that political affiliation by any union would run counter to the need for political neutrality in the Civil Service.

In spite of that warning, the Civil and Public Services Association, Britain's largest Civil Service union, is to ballot its 146,000 members on Labour Party affiliation. The vote could commit it to working against the Government in power.

The Treasury has vowed to stop deducting union contributions at source from pay packets if the vote is in favour of affiliation. CPSA leaders know that if the decision to pay subs is left to individual members, its guaranteed weekly income of £114,000 will be greatly reduced.

To block the affiliation, the Government could consider enacting legislation, as happened in 1979 after the General Strike when the union was barred from affiliation to the TUC and the Labour Party. That law was repealed in 1984.

A more likely course is that an amendment could be added to the Employment Bill Mrs Kate Losiska, the union's moderate vice-president, thought the Labour Party would welcome such a move.

## Ministers may streamline urban development grants

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Ministers at the Department of the Environment are thinking of changing the system of grants for inner city initiatives by further reducing the role of local authorities and allowing developers to deal directly with the Government.

Mr David Trippier, the minister with responsibility for the inner cities, is considering making the arrangements by which builders and developers obtain grant aid for derelict land clearance and urban renewal into a single, simplified scheme which will show more clearly what is available and yet be flexible enough to cover the full range of possibilities provided for by existing grants.

More controversially, Mr Trippier is considering a plan to enable developers to bypass local authorities and apply directly to Whitehall for urban development grants, derelict land grants and other

items in the urban programme.

The Department of Environment budget for the inner cities, the so-called "urban block", amounts to £531 million this year. Urban development grants, the job-creating Urban Programme and the derelict land grant require developers to obtain the backing of local authorities, who must foot 25 per cent of the public sector aid bill, with the Government finding the other 75 per cent.

The urban regeneration grant operates differently in that builders and developers can apply directly to Whitehall for assistance. Ministers look for a ratio of about 4:1 or 5:1 in private sector provision compared with the government contribution.

Although many councils are happy to co-operate with the scheme because they have only to provide 25 per cent of

the cost, businessmen have found that some are reluctant to get involved.

In the first such scheme in Dudley, £17 million was provided by private firms to match £3.5 million in government grants.

There are now so many applications for urban regeneration grants that the Government might have to switch money to it from other inner city schemes.

Ministers are considering the changes because the co-operation of local authorities with the various inner city schemes varies enormously and they do not wish to see some communities penalized.

Mr Trippier is understood to be sympathetic to the authority suggestions that the qualifications for government assistance for various inner city schemes — requiring that they should cover 20 acres or

provide a minimum 250,000 sq ft of development — should be lowered to the cost of the development rather than its size.

Urban development grants amounted to £25 million in 1986-87 and attracted £489 million of private investment in urban areas, providing 24,400 jobs and 3,400 homes.

The initial urban programme, at a cost of almost £300 million, created or preserved some 33,500 jobs.

Derelict land grants last year cost about £85 million. Since 1979-80 they have resulted in the reclamation of 10,000 hectares of land. In the past three years they have created 5,100 new jobs and 12,000 new homes.

Amalgamation of all these schemes could speed inner city clearance and job creation, ministers believe.

## Costs of criminal justice tops £5bn

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Spending on the criminal justice process has risen 41 per cent in eight years yet has failed to solve any problems, Ms Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, writes in its annual report today.

The criminal justice process used more money than ever before in 1985-86: more than £5 billion.

However, waiting times for trials grew longer. In 1975, the average length of time spent in custody by an unconvicted prisoner was 25 days; in 1985, it was 55 days.

In spite of arguments about prison's ineffectiveness, cost and potential for causing damage, it was used more. Of those found guilty of indictable offences in 1986, 18 per cent were sentenced to custody, the highest proportion for 30 years.

The report says: "The prison population reached new and alarming heights and the remand population broke all records, reaching 10,400 at the end of March."

"A study of conditions for remand prisoners found that while in Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, nearly all remand prisoners had integral sanitation in their cells, in England and Wales only 4 per cent did."

There were signs that efforts to reduce the use of custody for the those aged under 17 were working.

*Nacro Annual Report 1986-87* (Nacro, 169, Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU; free).

## Lacklustre Kasparov in drawn tenth game

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Seville

The tenth game of the world championship was agreed drawn on Friday night after a mere 20 moves.

Gary Kasparov, the champion, playing white, could make no impression on Karpov's Caro-Kann defence and offered a draw in a level position of queens, rooks and opposite coloured bishops.

The eleventh game will start today with Karpov playing white. The score now stands at five games all. The moves of the tenth game were:

1 Nf3	2 Nf6	3 Bb1	4 Bb5	5 Bxc3	6 Bxc3	7 Bg3	8 Bg3	9 Bg3	10 Bg3
1 Nf3	2 Nf6	3 Bb1	4 Bb5	5 Bxc3	6 Bxc3	7 Bg3	8 Bg3	9 Bg3	10 Bg3
1 Nf3	2 Nf6	3 Bb1	4 Bb5	5 Bxc3	6 Bxc3	7 Bg3	8 Bg3	9 Bg3	10 Bg3
1 Nf3	2 Nf6	3 Bb1	4 Bb5	5 Bxc3	6 Bxc3	7 Bg3	8 Bg3	9 Bg3	10 Bg3
1 Nf3	2 Nf6	3 Bb1	4 Bb5	5 Bxc3	6 Bxc3	7 Bg3	8 Bg3	9 Bg3	10 Bg3

## Renewed pressure to extend family court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to come under intensified pressure to extend the family court review to include the juvenile court, in the wake of the Cleveland inquiry.

Lady Faithfull, head of the Family Courts Campaign, an umbrella group of more than 100 bodies and individuals, is to lobby the new Lord Chancellor and Treasury officials in a highlighting of the drive to secure a family court, at the very latest after the Cleveland inquiry report.

In particular, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Lord Chancellor, will be pressed to extend the

scope of the reform to embrace the juvenile court after a debate in the Lords last week.

Lady Faithfull tried to bring in an amendment for the introduction of children's hearings on Scottish lines.

The debate secured the support of the former law lord, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, a former president of the divorce division of the High Court.

Lord Cailhness, Minister of State at the Home Office, also said in a statement that the issue of the juvenile court would have to be considered alongside the family court.

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# leaders pay tribute to those who died for freedom



Security is tight as (from left, centre photograph) Mr Molyneux, Mr Steel, Mr Kinnoch, Mrs Thatcher and (right) The Queen pay homage (Photographs: Denzil McNeelance).

## Pressure on Dublin to agree on extradition

By John Cooney

Yesterday's explosion in Enniskillen will intensify the pressure on Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, to recommend to the Irish parliament that it should ratify an extradition Act at the end of this month.

An opinion poll in an Irish newspaper yesterday showed that a majority of people in the republic favour the extradition of terrorist suspects to Northern Ireland.

The Irish Press poll found 43 per cent of people in favour of the extradition Act and 35 per cent against.

But the poll was taken before the capture last week of arms cargo on board the

Eksund which was destined for the IRA.

The poll was also conducted before the Irish public was shocked by the graphic details of the mutilation of the fingers of the Dublin dentist, Mr John O'Grady, by the terrorist gang which held him captive for 23 days.

Although backbench opinion inside Fianna Fail is strongly urging Mr Haughey to delay the Act, yesterday's explosion in Enniskillen is bound to redouble the British Government's insistence that the extradition Act should be introduced as evidence of Dublin's earnest determination to defeat the IRA.

## The silence, outrage and the agony

Continued from page 1

relatives and friends from the wreckage, all was solemn dignity in Whitehall. The still of the two minutes of silence was interrupted only by a child crying and by the faintly audible messages being relayed on police radios as marksmen kept watch from the rooftops above.

Throughout Britain, the customary silence was observed at thousands of similar ceremonies. At Heathrow Airport, all flights were held back for five minutes so that aeroplanes would not disrupt services along the flight paths.

In the airport terminals, as at war memorials and in churches and chapels throughout the land, people stood silent, heads bowed, remembering. But in Enniskillen

there were wailing ambulance sirens and cries for help.

A single salvo from a World War One cannon on Horse Guards Parade signalled the end of the silence in Westminster, and buglers of the Royal Marines sounded the Last Post.

The Queen, in a black astrakhan coat and black feathered hat, laid her wreath. She was followed by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent. The Queen Mother's wreath was laid for her by Major-General Sir Ralph Anstruther, her treasurer, while she watched intently from a blue and gold draped balcony of the former Home Office building.

Alongside her were the Princess of Wales, in a military-style pillbox hat with a bold

band of poppy red, the Duchess of York, in a black Cossack hat, the Princess Royal, and King Olaf of Norway, aged 84.

The carpet of poppies grew at the foot of the Cenotaph, with wreaths laid by the Prime Minister, Mr Neil Kinnoch, Mr David Steel and Mr James Molyneux, the grim-faced leader of the Ulster Unionists, the Commonwealth high commissioners, and service representatives. In Enniskillen, the people were laying out their dead and wrapping the injured in blood-stained blankets.

First word of the tragedy reached the crowds in Whitehall shortly after 7.250 ex-service veterans, the biggest number ever to participate, began their march past, led by the executive council of the British Legion, bowler-hatted and carrying rolled umbrellas.

There was special applause for limbed veterans in their wheelchairs and the party from St Dunstan's, led by their guides, who turned blind eyes smartly to the left as they reached the memorial.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher learnt of the outrage from a note passed to her as she was leaving the ceremony after laying her wreath. A little later she appeared outside 10 Downing Street.

"It was so cruel, so callous, that the people who did it can have nothing of human thoughtfulness, or kindness, or sensitivity at all. It was utterly barbaric, a desecration", she said.

The bands were playing the old war tunes as the word spread. Inevitably one of the first was *It's a long way to Tipperary*.

## Irish government will call off visit to Libya

By John Cooney

The Irish government is almost certain to call off a trade visit to Libya by its industry minister in protest against the involvement of Colonel Gaddafi in smuggling 150 tonnes of arms to the IRA.

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, is also expected to issue a public statement condemning the Libyan leader for his renewed support to the IRA.

At a cabinet meeting in Dublin tomorrow ministers will be given details of French intelligence surveillance proving conclusively the IRA link with the Gaddafi regime. Cabinet members are expected to cancel the visit due to be made next Saturday by the Mr

Albert Reynolds, industry minister.

Mr Reynolds was due to head a delegation organized by the Irish Export Board and involving 30 companies.

Diplomatic sources said in Dublin that if the Irish government proceeded with the visit there would be an angry reaction from the British and French governments who co-operated so effectively in tracking the coaster, Eksund, which was carrying 150 tonnes of arms.

● The five Irish crew arrested on board the Eksund were yesterday taken under heavy escort to separate prisons in and around Paris (Our Paris Correspondent writes).

## GP fees may be linked to cancer screen target

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors may earn incentive payments under government proposals for general practice if they achieve set targets for cervical and breast cancer screening.

In addition, they may have to justify current fees for the over 65s by calling in those patients for regular checks.

The Government's White Paper on primary health care, to be published on November 19, is also expected to outline tougher contracts for GPs which, for the first time, will specify the services they should provide.

Informed sources said yesterday that screening for breast and cervical cancer, for particular age groups, blood pressure checks, child immunization programmes and regular examination of old people may all figure in new contracts.

Although those services are

carried out now by some doctors, there is no statutory obligation and GPs' contracts are imprecise. Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, recently made clear that GPs should be more accountable.

The new contracts, which will need legislation, did not appear in the 1986 Green Paper and are likely to be opposed by doctors.

Although many family practitioner committees use computerized call systems for cancer screening, there is evidence that those women most at risk are not making sufficient use of them.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the 2,000 women who die of cervical cancer each year were never screened.

Details of the target levels and the payments are still to be negotiated with the British

Medical Association's General Medical Services Committee, which represents GPs.

It is unclear whether the new allowances will replace fees already given for each cervical cancer smear taken.

Doctors get £7.50 for each smear and if that is abolished, those doctors who are not prepared to aim for the proposed targets will have no incentive to provide even a minimal service.

The White Paper will make clear that GPs will have to justify existing payments for other work. For example, doctors are paid more for elderly and very elderly patients — £9.80 for each patient aged over 65 and £12.05 for each patient over 75. New contracts will ensure that those patients are recalled for regular checks.

The document will also include the Green Paper's recommendation that GPs retire at 70, a clause bitterly opposed by the profession.

Last night, Dr Michael Wilson, chairman of the General Medical Services Committee, said that any move to set target take-up levels for screening would be inequitable. "It would work in areas where health promotion is generally accepted and people seek out medical services but not in other areas", he said. "In some places a 70 per cent take-up would be a Herculean task but in other areas a 70-90 per cent take-up would be relatively easy."

Commenting on the suggestion that doctors' contracts should be more specific, Dr Wilson indicated that doctors would resent any attempt to dictate their services.

## Concern at doctors with Aids

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, was under backbench pressure yesterday for a Commons statement on the position of doctors carrying the Aids virus.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, who was recently vice chairman of the Conservative backbench health committee, said he believed a ministerial intervention would be helpful in allaying concern about possible risks.

Mr McCrindle conceded that some MPs wanted Mr Moore to go further and prohibit doctors carrying the virus from coming into contact with patients.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, said the public had the right to know the facts about the numbers of doctors infected. They should also be told if their doctor was a carrier.

It was disclosed in the High Court on Friday that two doctors carrying the virus have treated patients without telling them of their condition. However, a Sunday newspaper report that as many as 10 infected doctors were continuing to practise was dismissed as "misleading" by the British Medical Association.

The BMA said: "Unless there is a risk of blood to blood contact there is no reason why doctors should not continue to look after patients."

Surgeons at a big teaching hospital want patients to volunteer for Aids tests before they operate. Mr John Spencer, consultant surgeon at Hammersmith Hospital, west London, said yesterday that unless tests were done they might have to assume every patient carried the virus.

## Doctors oppose longer public house hours

Britain's leading doctors yesterday urged the Government to scrap its Bill extending licensing hours and to increase alcohol prices instead.

Representatives of all the medical royal colleges claimed measures to reduce overall consumption were needed to reduce the damage caused by alcohol.

In a joint statement, they recommended: raising the price of alcohol; the immediate introduction of random breath-testing for motorists; no further extension of licensing hours; and closer surveillance of alcohol advertising.

Dr James Birley, president

of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, which instigated the debate on drink among the colleges, said: "It is vital that we adopt a vigorous approach to Britain's growing alcohol problem."

He added: "There is an urgent need for a more carefully co-ordinated and conspicuous government policy on alcohol."

The statement also called for proper enforcement of existing licensing laws, lowering of the drink-drive limit, the promotion of alcohol consumption limits for men and women and clear labelling of drinks with strength and amount of alcohol content.

## Battle joined for art market

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

A battle for the international art market in Switzerland will be fought in Geneva this week between the established "English" auction houses and a newcomer on the scene, Habsburg, Feldman.

Secondly, and more crucial to the stability of the entire market, this week will also see the sale of Van Gogh's "Irises" in New York on Wednesday.

Last week Sotheby's, which estimated the work at 20 million dollars, was quick to dispel rumours that the sale was off, superseded by a private sale made by the painting's owner, John Whitney Payson. So the sport goes on.

The fear is that if the

## SALEROOM

painting fails to sell — and, because of their international popularity, Impressionist paintings are regarded as the best indicator of the market, the market will suffer accordingly.

It may only take two to buy a Van Gogh, but there is no guarantee that two will bid.

The Japanese firm, Yasuda, which last year bought Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" for a record 24 million dollars, is, of course, satiated, or, possibly, as has been reported, embarrassed at its outlay.

Sotheby's is hoping that the underbidder, thought to be the Australian, Mr Alan Bond, is

still interested.

Habsburg, Feldman, the Geneva auction house, is determined to continue with the sale of the world's largest and most valuable coin today: the 1,000 mohur piece from the Mogul period, in spite of accusations that it was smuggled out of India. Habsburg, Feldman kicked off the season on Saturday with art nouveau, art deco and modern illustrated book sales at the Hilton Hotel in Geneva.

The books were a disappointment, with up to 60 per cent unsold. But the art nouveau fared better. Highest price was for a tiled wall decoration of a curvaceous nude perched on a tree, by the Parisian artist, A. Sandier. It fetched £23,469.

## Portfolio Gold Winner plans a holiday in Venice

Three women share a double Portfolio Gold prize of £8,000, as there was no winner on Friday.

Mrs Aida Smellie, of Glasgow, plans to visit Venice. The other winners were Mrs Margaret Marvell, of Woodford Bridge, Essex, and Mrs G Van Deventer, of Hazlemere Road, Whitstable, Kent. There was no winner of the weekly prize. For a Portfolio Gold card, send a stamped, addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ.



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## Supervising charities: 1

## Tighter spending controls may rest with trustees

The charity business has been hit hard in recent months. First came a highly critical report from the National Audit Office, delivering a scathing judgement about the quality of supervision of what has become a £10 billion a year business in England and Wales.

Then, in milder but no less probing language, the Home Office published a scrutiny of charity administration it commissioned from Sir Philip Woodfield, the former permanent secretary who is now Security Services Ombudsman. And to round off a year of increasing attention to the way public gifts are handled there was the affair of the high-living Mr George Galloway, Labour MP for Glasgow, Hillhead, and War on Want, the charity of which he had been general secretary.

The Government has been forced into the position of doing something to improve public supervision of the trustees who in law are responsible for charities' honesty and efficiency.

One result of all that will be an overflowing in-tray for Mr Robin Guthrie, who will take up his appointment as Chief Charity Commissioner next

February. Mr Guthrie is a poacher turning gamekeeper. As director of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust he has not only been in the position of spending big sums of money under the charity laws but had occasion recently to take the present commissioner, Mr Denis Peach, to court in a test case. His appointment has generally had a warm welcome within the charity world.

Unlike Mr Peach and commissioners before him Mr Guthrie is not a former Home Office man, although he did work in the social work division at the Department of Health and Social Security earlier in his career. Nor is he, like many officials of the commission, a lawyer.

Instead, his career marries hands-on social service (at Cambridge House, Camber-

well, south London, and with the Peterborough New Town Corporation, Cambridgeshire) with grant-giving in the dignified surrounds of the Rowntree endowments at York.

The Rowntree inheritance may be Liberal, but that has not stopped the chocolate firm teaching Mr Guthrie useful lessons in tough commercial management. He recently procured a review of the Rowntree trusts along the lines of the financial management initiative that has been operating in Whitehall.

Mr Guthrie, aged 50, will inevitably have to look hard, as the critics have done, at the Charity Commission which, in spite of Mr Peach's efforts at modernizing, still has a fusty, Victorian air. The commissioners have the reputation of being avuncular family solicitors rather than, as they probably will have to

become, a special kind of management consultant working with a sophisticated information base (an updated Register of Charities).

Sir Philip Woodfield has left open the controversial question of whether the Charity Commission should charge individual charities for keeping them on the path of financial rectitude.

It seems likely that the Home Office will, within weeks, respond to the Woodfield scrutiny by accepting its recommendations to give the commissioners a more active role and forcing charities to account in a more detailed way for their spending by, for example, making their trustees do more.

Mr Guthrie said: "It is the trustees of individual charities who are in the first instance responsible for their good conduct. The commission's duty is to advise, and to keep business out of the courts. The public expects that it will police the whole charity field, and ensure all charities are run efficiently; that is too high an expectation with the resources that are available."

Tomorrow, Government proposals to regulate charities

## Youth bands march to victory



Craig Williams, a member of The Statesmen drum and bugle corps from Leicester, reaching for a high note during the tenth British Youth Band championships at Wembley Arena yesterday. About 2,500 young musicians, colour guards and drum majorettes, some as young as seven, from marching bands all over the country performed for prizes totalling £6,000, which were presented by the Duke of Gloucester after more than 11 hours of competition (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## BR plans a better 'age of the train' network

British Rail's provincial passenger services are to get their biggest revival since Lord Beeching's cuts in the 1960s (Our Transport Correspondent writes).

The provincial sector of BR covers all passenger services

with the exceptions of Inter-City services and those of Network SouthEast.

It has long been the poor relation of British Rail's passenger activities.

New rolling stock, an extension of its cross-country ser-

vices, and possibly the opening of new routes with the financial support of local authorities are planned.

The key to the development will be the introduction of 90mph air-conditioned trains, for which British Rail is

seeking approval from Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport.

He is thought to be close to a decision on the request to order more than 100 two-car train sets, at a cost probably of £150 million.

## Agreement sought on ferry safety

By Rodney Cowton  
Transport Correspondent

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, will launch an attempt today to gain rapid international agreement on measures to improve safety on roll-on roll-off passenger ferries after the capsizing of the Herald of Free Enterprise at Zeebrugge.

He will do so at the opening of a two-week meeting of the assembly of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in London, which was criticized during the formal inquiry into the loss of the Herald of Free Enterprise because of the length of time needed to obtain agreement on changes in safety regulations.

Mr Channon has since published several proposals for changes which he intends to implement on British ferries. He has indicated that most will, if necessary, be imposed on foreign ferries operating in British waters.

Proposals for changes have to be examined by the organization's maritime safety committee, which meets in London next April. Britain is urging the group to meet for an extra week to discuss ferry safety.

It is understood that Mr Channon will today make a general exhortation to the organization to speed up its procedures. On Wednesday, Lord Brabazon of Tara, Under Secretary of State responsible for shipping, will give in detail what Britain is seeking.

A number of measures, several of which have been implemented in British ferries, should be agreed easily. Those include such things as the fitting of indicator lights to show that bow and stern doors have been closed, the fitting of television monitors, improved operating procedures and regulations requiring water-tight doors to be closed.

● Labour accused P&O yesterday of seeking to buy votes by inviting Conservative MPs to an all-night party while

Survivors and bereaved relatives of the Zeebrugge disaster believe they may have found a sponsor to finance a private manslaughter prosecution against Townsend Thoresen's management over the deaths of 168 people on board the Herald of Free Enterprise.

The families could take action if the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Allan Green, decides against his own prosecutions. The Herald Families' Association, which is not disclosing the identity of the sponsor, has taken legal advice about bringing a charge of corporate manslaughter against the ferry company's management.

Mr Peter Spooner, who lost a son and is a committee member of the association, said: "We would very much like to see P&O European Ferries (Townsend Thoresen's new owner) in the dock. We feel the whole question of corporate responsibility in such a tragedy needs to be examined."

legislation affecting the company is going through Parliament (Our Political Correspondent writes).

It was disclosed at the weekend that P&O, which owns the container port at Felixstowe, Suffolk, has organized the party for tomorrow night to which Tory MPs have been invited. It coincides with the debate on the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill, which empowers a 225-acre expansion to the harbour, and free transport will be laid on the House.

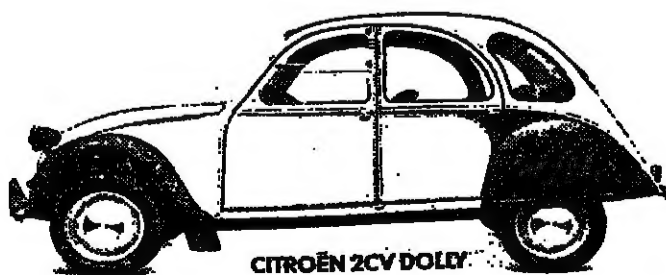
However, the company said it was "custom and practice" to provide supporting MPs with refreshments in what could be an all-night debate. The company would brief MPs on the scheme, using video tape and written material.

● Insurers are challenging a £25 million claim made by P&O for the loss of the Herald of Free Enterprise.

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Action  
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By John Cowton

The Government is making it more difficult for universities to attract students and to do so.

A Green Paper on higher education is expected to be published this week.

The scale of the problem caused by the universities' financial crisis is becoming increasingly apparent. It is estimated that the sector has lost more than £100 million in the last year.

He has also been asked by a study group of the Council of Europe to look at the possibility of a new system of student grants.

One of the most serious calls for action is from the students' union, which has been successful in its campaign to force the government to consider the possibility of a new system of student grants.

An order to the effect that the costs of the new system of student grants should be met by the government is expected to be issued.

The universities' complaints about the government's policy on student grants are being considered by both the Education and the Standards Commission.

## Motorway

## By-pass is ahead of

By Rodney Cowton

Roadworks to remove the M11 from the M11 at London began last week. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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## Action planned on universities selling worthless degrees

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

The Government is planning to make it an offence for unrecognized colleges and universities to award degrees and diplomas.

A Green Paper outlining its proposals is to be published this week.

The scale of the problems caused by institutions selling worthless qualifications, particularly to overseas students, was impressed on Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, when he visited Hong Kong earlier this year.

He has also been influenced by a study carried out by the Council of Europe which lists more than 150 "institutions of doubtful standing" in Britain.

One of the most prominent 'calls itself Somerset University. It has no lectures, libraries or laboratories, but offers arts and science degrees to students who complete a number of "written compositions".

An ordinary BA or BSc costs £1,295, an honours degree £1,695. The recommended duration of a "course of study" is one year.

The university, which is based in Ilminster, has had complaints against it upheld by both the Office of Fair Trading and the Advertising Standards Authority.

A plan to divide universities into three types, one of which would concentrate on teaching, was rejected yesterday by both the Royal Society and the Council for Industry and Higher Education (Our Education Correspondent writes).

They both said the proposal, by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, would lead to low staff morale in teaching-only institutions. The Royal Society said they would come to be seen as third-rate.

It accepted that the pattern of thinly-spread funding could not be maintained but recom-

mended that departments, rather than universities, should be classified on the basis of their research strength.

● The Association of University Teachers claimed yesterday that statistics on the recruitment and promotion of women showed that they suffered "latent discrimination". Miss Diana Warwick, general secretary of the AUT, said that only 20 per cent of academic staff recruited in 1985 were women, although women represented 42 per cent of undergraduates and 37 per cent of postgraduates.

of Malta, Duke of Nemilly.

A man who answered the telephone at Shoot-up-Hill and called himself Dr Lawrence told *The Times*: "We're finished. I'm over 80 and I've retired."

Mr Philip Bradley, a British Council official in London, said: "We abhor this trade and would welcome any attempt to impose controls".

● Nearly 45,000 pupils in London cannot speak English fluently, the Inner London Education Authority reported yesterday. They are among the 65,000 pupils, 23 per cent of the total, who speak a language other than English at home.

## Auction ends tobacco tradition



Mr Charles Barhand, of Christie's, with a carved meerschaum pipe included in the sale.

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

The entire contents of Bacon's, the tobaccoist, which was thought to be the oldest shop of its type in existence before it closed in 1984, are to be sold by Christie's at South Kensington.

The contents of the shop, which was in Market Place, Cambridge, are being sold on December 9 by two descendants of Mr William Bacon, who started the original shop in Star Alley, near Fenchurch Street, London, in 1705.

His original trade card from that time, which shows Sir Walter Raleigh relaxing with a pipe amid a cloud of puffed smoke, is included in the sale. Fifty years later, the firm moved to Cambridge, to an address near Sidney Sussex College, over which Charles Darwin lodged in 1828.

In the same year, the Bacons moved to Market Place. In the ledgers, which are also for sale, are details of accounts held by Lord Tennyson and Edward VII when Prince of Wales, among others.

Mr Paul Barhand, a Christie's specialist, said: "The young blades liked

setting up accounts, but never used to pay their bills".

Displays of carved meerschaum pipes are expected to fetch estimated record prices of from £3,000 to £5,000. The eight-foot tall statue of the "Smiling Highlander" which stood outside the shop to advertise its wares is estimated at £8,000 to £12,000.

Royal Doniton tobacco jars containing snuff are estimated to fetch £80 to £120 each.

The auction comprises 150 lots, and is expected to raise about £30,000.

## Children's hospital fund gets flying start

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The £30 million appeal launched by the Prince of Wales to redevelop the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, central London, has prompted an overwhelming response from former patients and their families.

Gifts to the appeal from the public have totalled more than £60,000 in the first seven days since the launch. The donors include parents of children treated at the hospital and adults who were once patients.

"We have been given money by pensioners who were looked after at the hospital half a century ago, and by parents whose children have recently recovered there", Mr Robin Phillips, a senior organizer of the appeal, said.

"Many of those who are offering help are parents of healthy children who realize that there are others less fortunate than themselves."

A team of about thirty volunteers at Great Ormond Street has been processing the gifts and responding to requests for advice on how to organize fund-raising events.

The total cost of redeveloping the 135-year-old hospital, which last year treated 69,000 children, has been estimated at £55 million. The Department of Health and Social Security is to contribute about £25 million.

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## Motorway repairs

### By-pass is completed ahead of schedule

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Roadworks to renew a section of the M1 near Luton, which began last February and have caused severe disruption to traffic all summer, are expected to be completed by the end of this week.

Another stretch of maintenance work on the motorway, near Newport Pagnell, was completed last Friday, ahead of schedule.

Another road scheme which finished last week was the £47 million Sidcup by-pass in Kent, which was completed four months ahead of schedule.

Major roadworks until next Monday:

#### London and South-east

M11 Essex: contraflow jns 6-7 (M25/Harlow); off-peak lane closures and speed restrictions at jn 8 (Stansted airport).

M27 Hampshire: lane restrictions jns 3-4 (M27/A33).

M275 Hampshire: flyover construction between M27 and Rudmore roundabout.

M3 Hampshire: contraflow and slip road restrictions jns 9-7 (Winchester/Basingstoke).

M4 Berkshire: contraflow jn 13 (Newbury) and Membury services. East-bound entry slip at jn 14 (Hungerford) closed.

M4 London: lane closures on east-bound exit slip at jn 4 (Hendon).

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow jns 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame).

M40/A40 Buckinghamshire: lane restrictions at Denham roundabout.

M1 London: lane closures between jns 4 and 5 (Edgware/A41 Watford) for resurfacing.

M10 Hertfordshire: lane restrictions from time to time.

M2 Kent: contraflow near jn 4 (Gillingham).

#### Midlands

M1 Leicestershire: contraflow north of jn 24 (A453) between Loughborough and river Trent.

M5 W Midlands: lane closures jns 1-2 (W Bromwich/Birmingham w).

Southbound entry slip at jn 1 and northbound entry slip road at jn 2 closed.

M5 Hereford/Worcester: lane closures and overnight carriage-way closures jns 4 and 4a (Bromsgrove/M42).

M54 Shropshire: lane closures eastbound at jn 6 (Telford W) and east-bound entry slip road at jn 5 closed.

M6 W Midlands: lane closures on both carriageways near jn 4 (Birmingham airport).

M6 Staffordshire: contraflow between jns 11 and 12 (Cannock/Wolverhampton).

#### North

M6 Lancashire: south-bound lane closures jns 30-31 (M61/A59 Preston).

M62 Lancashire: lane closures at jn with M6.

M62 Greater Manchester: lane closed jns 12-13 (M63/A572); west-bound entry slip road closed at jn 17 (Whitefield).

M62 Lancashire/Yorkshire border: construction work between jns 21-22 (A640/A672). Slip road restrictions too.

M62 W Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 25 (Brighouse) and jn 26 (M606 Bradford); west-bound entry slip road closed at jn 26.

M61 Greater Manchester: diversions at jn 5 (A58 Bolton). Peak hour delays until Saturday.

M63 Greater Manchester: restrictions for widening of Barton Bridge; construction of M63 flyover at Fortwood roundabout. Stockport road width reduced to two lanes.

M18 S Yorkshire: contraflow jn 2 and jn 3 of M1. Slip road closures and diversions.

M1 W Yorkshire: contraflow jns 39-40 (Wakefield/Dewsbury). Slip road closures at jn 40.

A1(M) Co Durham: bridge work at the Pit Laddie interchange until Thursday; single line traffic at the Lemley Dene viaduct, Chester-le-Street.

#### Wales and West

M4 Wiltshire: contraflow between jns 17-18 (Chippenham/A46 Bath).

M4 S Glamorgan: contraflow at jn 33 (A4232 Barry).

M4 W Glamorgan: westbound inside lane closed at jn 40 (Port Talbot).

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures and contraflow between jns 11 (A40 Cheltenham) and jn 12 (A38 Gloucester).

M5 Somerset: contraflow jns 23-25 (A38 Bridgwater/Taunton); south-bound exit slip road at jn 24 closed; two lanes closed north-bound and one lane closed south-bound at jn 26 (A38 Wellington).

#### Scotland

M8 Lothian: contraflow jns 3-4 (Livingston/Bathgate).

M8 Strathclyde: lane closures in both directions at jn 6 (Newhouse); outside lane closures jns 27-29 (Renfrew/A740); one lane closed both ways jns 27-29 (Paisley/A726 Linwood).

M89 Tayside: contraflow at Friarton Bridge.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

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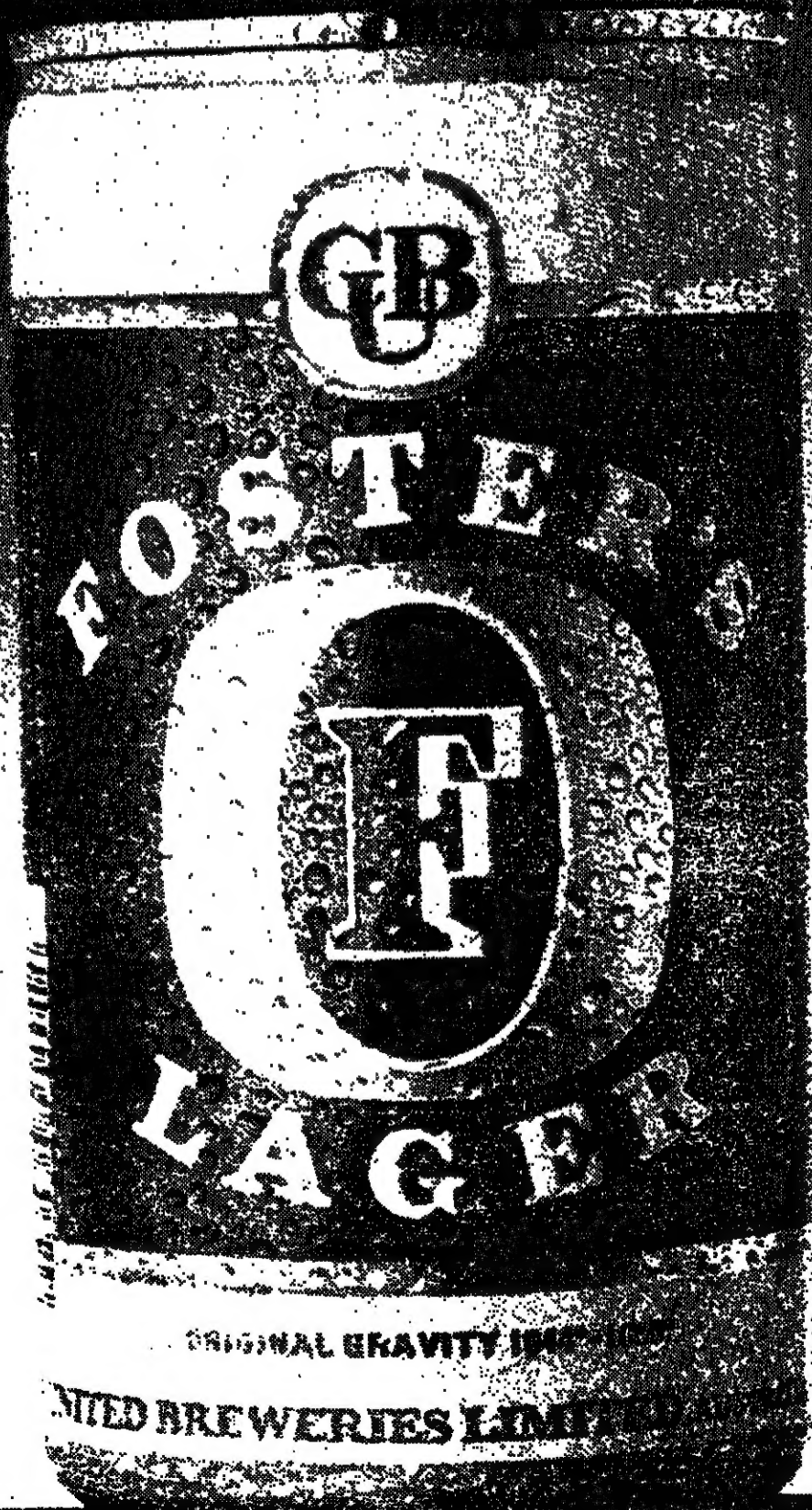
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WORLD SUMMARY

## Three Britons on missing aircraft

Lilongwe, Malawi (Renter) — Three British business executives and a South African are among 10 people missing aboard a Malawian charter plane believed to have been shot down on Friday over Mozambique. The aircraft, flying between the Malawian towns of Lilongwe and Mzimba, on a route that passes through Mozambique air space, was reported missing when it failed to make contact with ground control halfway through the one-hour flight.

Maputo Radio said on Saturday that Mozambique armed forces shot down a plane violating Mozambique air space in the Ulongwe district, about 12 miles from the Malawi border, in an area of conflict between Mozambique forces and right-wing rebels. The Malawi news agency said the Britons on the plane, chartered by the Ethanol Company (Malawi), were R.H.M. Jager, A. Ramsey and C. Everitt.

## Radiation Teacher limit talks arrested

Brussels — With a dispute over acceptable limits on radiation in foodstuffs still unresolved, EEC deputy foreign ministers yesterday began an emergency meeting to set new post-Chernobyl ceilings (Richard Owen writes). The limits imposed by the EEC in the aftermath of Chernobyl expired at the end of last month.

Some countries, notably West Germany and The Netherlands, want the EEC to maintain the original strict levels to alleviate public anxiety. These limits are 370 becquerels per kilo for dairy products and 600 becquerels per kilo for other foodstuffs. But Britain and France want them relaxed.

## Party contemplation

Bonn — West Germany's battered Christian Democrats gathered in Bonn yesterday to prepare for some "political self-contemplation" in the shadow of a string of election losses and a poll scandal that drove one of their state prime ministers to apparent suicide (John England writes).

The unusual exercise will take place today at a one-day annual party congress in Bonn where Chancellor Kohl, the party leader, is expected to talk about the scandal in Schleswig-Holstein where the late prime minister, Uwe Barschel, was accused of using "dirty tricks" against his Social Democrat challenger in an election campaign last September. Herr Barschel denied all guilt, but was found dead in a Geneva hotel in October.

## Ortega to visit US

Washington (AP) — President Ortega of Nicaragua, whose Sandinista government is under attack by US-backed guerrillas, will make his first trip to Washington next week to address a meeting of the Organization of American States.

Senor Ortega will speak on Wednesday, the day after the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, addresses the organization.

## Moscow under fire

Lord Glenarthur, right, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, will make a strong attack at the United Nations tomorrow on the terms proposed by Moscow for withdrawal of its 110,000 troops from Afghanistan (Andrew McEwen writes).

After a year of Soviet overtures and two failed rounds of UN-sponsored talks, the General Assembly is to hold its ninth debate on the situation. In his speech Lord Glenarthur will make it clear that Britain does not believe that Moscow wants to pull out.



## Papandreou warns US to curb Turks or lose bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has threatened to banish US military bases from its soil unless America offers effective protection against Turkey's "expansionism" in the Aegean and in Cyprus.

The warning came from Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, just before the opening of Greek-American negotiations in Athens today on the fate of the US military installations after December 31, 1988, when the present arrangement expires.

Addressing a weekend session of his Socialist Party's central committee, the Prime Minister explained how he envisaged the opening lines of the dialogue.

"If the Americans say: 'We like our present agreement; let's renew it,' we shall reply: 'Assume you have nothing in Greece. For each thing you want from us you must prove, one by one, that it will serve our paramount national interests'."

"If they succeeded," he continued, "the agreement would be put to the Greek people for approval by referendum."

"Paramount national interests," in Mr. Papandreou's jargon, is the need for safeguards against what most Greeks see as Turkey's expansionist designs in the Aegean and in Cyprus. The United States has made clear that no such commitment can be undertaken.

Ideally, Washington wants a renewal of the 1983 agreement, which enables the United States to maintain four principal bases, two near Athens and two in Crete, and 20 lesser sites. At most they would move the US air base, for 34 years a political eyecore inside Athens international airport, to Crete.

Mr. Papandreou knows that to throw out the bases would be to deprive Greece not only of US military assistance of

between \$350 million (£200 million) and \$500 million a year, but also of access to US military stores which ensure a military balance in the Aegean. Above all, it might squander the goodwill of US banks which keep the Greek economy afloat.

The Americans seem convinced that Mr. Papandreou, by setting such a high public price for a new bases agreement, and by leaving the ultimate decision with the Greek people, is trying to keep open his options until the next election, which is not due until mid-1989.

His chances of winning an unprecedented third term are slim. Economic austerity, combined with an avalanche of scandals that seems to be edging closer to the Prime Minister's entourage, have eroded his popularity and lost him the support of the left, without which he is bound to lose.

## Paris art theft trail leads to Tokyo

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

Four French police officials specializing in the investigation of art thefts flew to Japan yesterday to assist with inquiries which they hope will lead to the recovery of a haul of Impressionist masterpieces stolen in Paris two years ago.

Travelling with Commissaire Mireille Ballestrazzi of the Interior Ministry and two assistants was M. Bernard Pire, number two in the anti-bandit brigade of the Paris police.

The departure of the French police team came in the wake of growing speculation in Tokyo that the Japanese authorities were on the track of these

Four of five works by Jean Corot, which disappeared without trace from a provincial museum in 1984, have recently been recovered, together with one of three Utrillos also on Commissaire Ballestrazzi's missing list.

The hunt is now on for two French mobsters believed to be involved in an international crime syndicate with close links to Japan.

The most valuable of nine Impressionist canvases that were stolen from the Marmottan museum in Paris in October 1985, was Claude Monet's

*Soleil Levant*. It was this work, a view over the port of Le Havre painted in 1872, that is generally considered to have launched the Impressionist movement.

Four other Monets and a Renoir were also stolen during the highly professional raid in which the thieves clearly knew exactly what they were after when they entered the museum.

The informed view was that the paintings had been swiftly removed from France.

The possibility that a terrorist group seeking publicity was behind the raid was dropped when nobody claimed responsibility for the thefts.

From Michael Binyon Washington

A relieved but deeply embarrassed President Reagan promised at the weekend to announce his third nomination to the Supreme Court as soon as possible, after the withdrawal of Judge Douglas Ginsburg, who confessed that he had smoked marijuana. The issue caused uproar in America, prompting two Democratic presidential candidates to admit that they too had used the drug.

President Reagan said he accepted with regret Judge Ginsburg's decision and commended his selflessness and clear thinking. He promised to move promptly to choose another nominee. The leading candidate is said to be Judge Anthony Kennedy of Sacramento, whom Mr. Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, urged Mr. Reagan to reject in favour of Judge Ginsburg. "There's no question that it's em-

barrassing," Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the outgoing Defence Secretary, said yesterday. The judge is only the seventh person in US history to withdraw his nomination.

Judge Ginsburg said his judicial views had been "drowned out" in the clamour over his admission that he had smoked marijuana in the 1960s and 1970s.

The marijuana issue quickly became a new theme of the presidential election campaign. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona admitted to having smoked marijuana when young.

Senator Claiborne Pell, aged 68, the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Congressman Newt Gingrich, a conservative Republican, said that they had once experimented with marijuana. It is not clear how much damage

their revelations will do to their campaigns, though analysts say that Mr. Gore's chances will be damaged in the conservative south.

Former Governor Pete Du Pont of Delaware, a Republican candidate who has made drug testing a main plank of his campaign, said he would continue testing his staff. But Congressman Jack Kemp, a conservative, said he would not do so.

An opinion poll found that 69 per cent of those asked on Friday did not think marijuana was a reason to disqualify Judge Ginsburg. More than half of those polled also thought that at least half of public office holders had smoked marijuana in the past.

The poll also showed that the vast majority would not report someone to the authorities for smoking marijuana. But slightly more people — 77 per cent — are now against legalizing it than in 1982.

Judge Ginsburg's withdrawal is a humiliation to conservative Republicans, and many are blaming the White House, particularly Mr. Howard Baker, the Chief of Staff, for having failed to carry out a thorough background check on the judge. Others also blamed him for not standing up to Mr. Meese and blocking the nomination.

President Reagan said in an interview published on Saturday that he did not know whether he would have nominated the judge if he had known about the marijuana. He said Judge Ginsburg was one of three candidates who were well qualified.

"Sometimes I thought you could have put their names on a wall and thrown a dart," he told the *Miami Herald* — a remark not likely to inspire confidence in the White House selection process.

Mr. Reagan said on Friday that

the judge could still be confirmed "if there is any justice in Washington". But he did not dissuade Mr. William Bennett, the Education Secretary and a leading Cabinet conservative, from telephoning Judge Ginsburg that evening and urging him to withdraw.

Judge Ginsburg was already under pressure because of his lack of judicial experience, revelations that his wife had performed abortions and charges that he had been involved in a conflict-of-interest judgement.

Questions were also raised about a computer dating service he had run between 1965 and 1968 which was investigated by the Government and a consumer group for alleged improprieties. A blind man was reported to be among dozens of angry customers who complained they were bilked before "Operation Match" filed for bankruptcy in 1967.

## British fears hit INF accord as summit deadline approaches

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

With exactly four weeks to go before President Reagan and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev meet in Washington, the last obstacle to a treaty eliminating medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles remains unresolved. Despite optimism on both sides, there is still no agreement on procedures to avoid cheating.

The delay is believed to stem partly from a determination by the British Government not to have its interests squeezed between those of the superpowers. The British interest arises from proposals that both superpowers should have a right of "challenge inspection". This would give Soviet inspectors the right to enter "suspect sites" not only in the US but also in the five Nato countries which agreed

to accept cruise and Pershing 2 medium-range missiles.

Britain, unlike the other "basing countries" — The Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and Italy — has nuclear secrets of its own. It is determined not to allow the verification needs of the INF treaty to affect unrelated nuclear facilities.

A high government source expressed confidence last week that a formula acceptable to Britain would be found. But Soviet sources said it would be out of the question to dilute the "challenge inspection" provisions by limiting access to Greenham Common and Molesworth, the two declared British sites.

● Watching brief: Romania is the only Warsaw Pact country not to send military observers

to monitor Exercise Purple Warrior, which began yesterday with preparations for an amphibious landing on Scottish beaches (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

The 34 observers from 20 countries flew to Stranraer to be ready to watch the landings and a subsequent parachute drop this morning. The Warsaw Pact countries have each sent a defence attaché and one other military representative to watch the exercise under the rules of the new Stockholm agreement.

The cost of looking after them is estimated to be considerable. But yesterday, Mr. David Mellor, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said it was worthwhile because the visit would lead to "a growth in confidence".

## President Li greeted with grapes



President Li Xianxian of China inspecting grapes on sale at a Nice market yesterday before travelling to Paris for the start today of the first state visit to France by a Chinese president.

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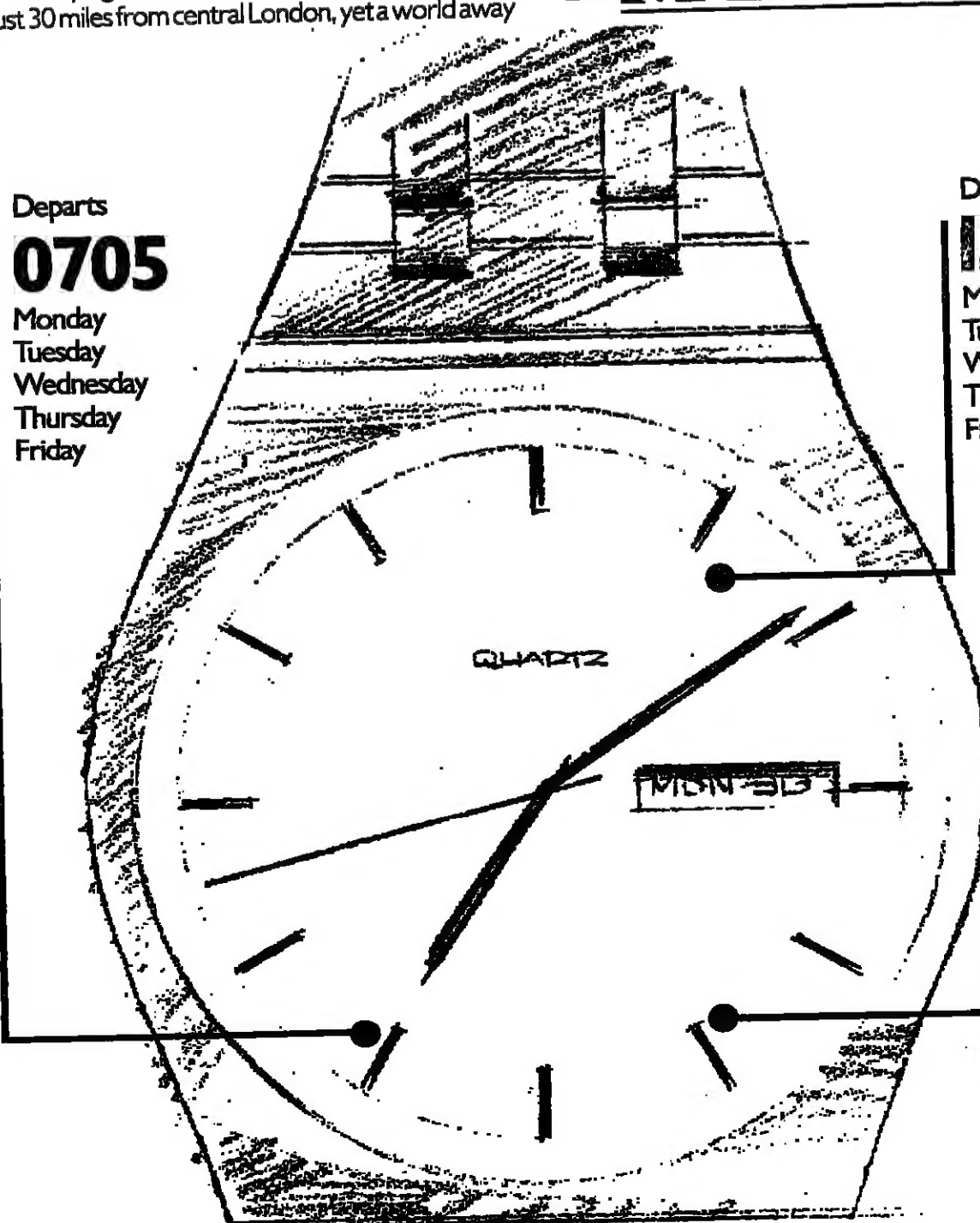
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## Missile strike against Baghdad as Amman summit starts

### King Husain urges a united Arab front and end to differences

By Our Foreign Staff

With strong rumours of a new Iranian winter offensive massing against Iraq to concentrate its mind, the extraordinary Arab summit began here yesterday evening with a powerful plea from King Husain of Jordan to the 21 nations present to settle their differences and show the world a united Arab front.

The King, who has covered thousands of miles in recent weeks visiting Arab leaders to persuade them of the vital urgency of the meeting, said it was high time to consider bringing Egypt back into the fold to give reality to unity.

His long opening speech is to serve as an agenda for the summit, which is being attended by 17 heads of state. Notable absentees include King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and King Hassan of Morocco, both of whom would have been powerful voices for moderation and consensus.

Their absence can only make King Husain's task more difficult and is only partially compensated by the fact that Colonel Gaddafi has sent in Libya and sent his number two, General Abdussalam Jalloud.

However, the fact that President Assad of Syria, who supports Iran, and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq have both come means the possibility of compromise just about exists. Even the most optimistic diplomats here, however, do not expect a resolution condemning the Gulf War to be very strong.

Apart from raising the highly contentious issue of Egypt's membership of the Arab League, the King urged unanimous support for the UN resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf. He also called for agreement that an international peace conference was the best way to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But in Baghdad yesterday a military spokesman reported several casualties when an Iranian surface-to-surface missile struck a residential area of the city. The missile, which struck at 6.15 pm, was the 17th to hit the Iraqi capital this year.

The military spokesman said a number of people were killed or wounded in the attack, which came shortly before the formal opening of Ar-

ab summit in Amman. Iran has branded the summit a treason to the Islamic world, saying it was convened out of hostility to Tehran.

Iran's news agency said two missiles were fired at Baghdad, one at the radio and television buildings and the other at a communications centre. Iraqi authorities usually do not give locations of missile impacts.

Baghdad residents said they saw a flash of bright light in the sky as a projectile passed over their houses. Seconds later it struck with a thunderous blast, which was heard over a wide area. Houses a few miles from the impact site were shaken as if an earthquake had struck and windows were shattered, the residents said.

Iran frequently retaliates with missile strikes after Iraqi air raids, but yesterday's attack was unexpected as there had been no Iraqi sorties over Iran for at least 48 hours.

Observers said the Iranian strike was likely to have been deliberately timed to coincide with the summit opening.



King Husain of Jordan, left, welcoming President Assad of Syria to Amman yesterday for the extraordinary summit meeting of the League of Arab States. Estimates have put the cost of staging the summit at up to £17 million, but the King clearly feels that if the meeting is successful in achieving elusive Arab unity it will be cheap at the price (Ian Murray writes from Amman). With 10 presidents, two crown princes, two emirs, two sheikhs, a sultan, a chairman, a deputy president and the relatively humble Foreign Minister from the new

Tunisian Government to protect, the King is taking no chances. For more than a week a couple of square miles in the luxury hotel area of the city have been cordoned off. Troops and armed police guard the roads round the blocked-off area at 100-yard intervals. Others are posted on the rooftops. Jeeps mounted with machine-guns are at strategic points. There are even reports of ground-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns on high ground. Amman, decked with 25,000 flags, has also been given a £1.7 million clean-up.

## The Tunisian takeover

### Bourguiba era ended by his chosen deputy

By Susan MacDonald

The decision taken on Saturday to retire President Habib Bourguiba proves two points: first that the 84-year-old Tunisian leader's worsening physical and mental condition could no longer be disguised; and secondly that there is now a political team of sufficient force in place to make this necessary move possible.

The name Bourguiba has been synonymous with Tunisia since independence from France in 1956. Known as the Mighty Warrior for his years of resistance to French colonization, he became Tunisia's first President in 1957 and has led his country ever since with vision, pushing it into a more open, Western-oriented society which allows foreign investments and led to an important tourist industry in North Africa.

He had little time for radical religious faith, which he felt hindered progress. His reforms, especially for women and in keeping bars and restaurants open during Ramadan for tourist reasons, were welcomed generally but laid the seeds of discontent in Islamic extremists who felt he was undermining tradition and identity.

Those seeds have taken root in the past five years, during which economic recession, lack of moderate opposition, and a lack of faith in an ageing leader have allowed the fundamentalists to gain considerable support.

As he grew older the personality cult grew stronger while his projects for his nation became sometimes faulty. Government advisors who attempted to modify his growing intransigence were replaced.

Although official opposition parties were introduced early in the 1980s they were never allowed to function fully and their leaders have suffered imprisonment, threats and intimidation to stop them speaking openly. The strong trade union movement, which could have become an alternative force, suffered the same fate.

The propaganda machine which propped up the Bourguiba edifice was resorting to ever more ridiculous methods. Nightly television broadcasts of key speeches by the President in his prime clashed more and more with the carefully edited news shots of him receiving dignitaries or attending official ceremonies.

It was essential to get him into every news programme but increasingly difficult to make him appear credible. There were still flashes of his amazing grasp of world and domestic affairs, but they were becoming increasingly rare while his intolerance towards those who failed to see things his way increased. One can only guess at the behind-the-scenes palace arguments during the recent trial in Tunis of nearly 100 Islamic extremists, where certain much-publicized charges of Iranian involvement failed to stand up in court.

His policy of divide and rule had worked well for years, but in the end it was the man in whom the President had most faith, ex-General Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who took the decision to retire his master to preserve stability in Tunisia. Mr Ben Ali had proved himself a very effective Interior Minister and had just been appointed Prime Minister by President Bourguiba.

The threat of instability, aggravated by the ill-judged Islamic fundamentalist trial, has made foreign investors nervous and the bombings last August in Tunisian hotels had struck at the heart of the tourist industry.

There can be no real opposition in Tunisia to an ageing President being put out to grass. Not only governing party officials and the various moderate opposition parties, but also neighbours, such as Algeria, should be only too willing to give the new regime a chance in the hope that a more open framework of government will emerge which will provide much needed economic and social stability.

Leading article, page 17

### Ben Ali welcomed as strong leader

By Hazhir Teimourian

Former General Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who becomes the second leader of Tunisia since its independence from France in 1956, has a reputation of being a tough soldier who believes in strong leadership and who is particularly keen on uprooting the influence of Islamic militants, regarded as the main threat to the established order.

Yet, his overthrow of the founder of the nation, President Bourguiba, "due to senility and ill-health" has been welcomed by most opposition groups. It is said that he consulted opposition leaders before he "removed" President Bourguiba from power. If so, he would seem to have developed a keen political sensibility since he began his rapid rise in the ranks of the ruling party, the Destour (Constitution) Socialist Party, two years ago.

Mr Ben Ali was born in Sousse (also the deposed leader's birthplace) in 1936, two years after Mr Bourguiba founded the Neo-Destour Party. He joined the army after independence and was sent to France and the United States to study military intelligence. After his return to Tunisia, Mr Ben Ali took part in the quashing of anti-government riots in 1978, during which 51 people were killed. He was consequently involved in political intelligence-gathering and became, in 1985, Under-Secretary of State in the Interior Ministry with special responsibility for national security.

A year later, he was also



President Ben Ali taking his oath of office yesterday.

given the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ruling party, becoming full Secretary-General on October 2 this year, when he was appointed Prime Minister.

General elections are due to be held in Tunisia in 1991, until when Mr Ben Ali is expected to remain President. His Government faces difficult decisions regarding the national economy. The country is set to become a net importer of oil products in three years' time, and although tourism - which increased by almost 40 per cent in the first seven months of this year - could make up for the lost revenue from petroleum exports, the future remains uncertain due to the possibility of political turmoil in the region.

The new President is married and has three children.



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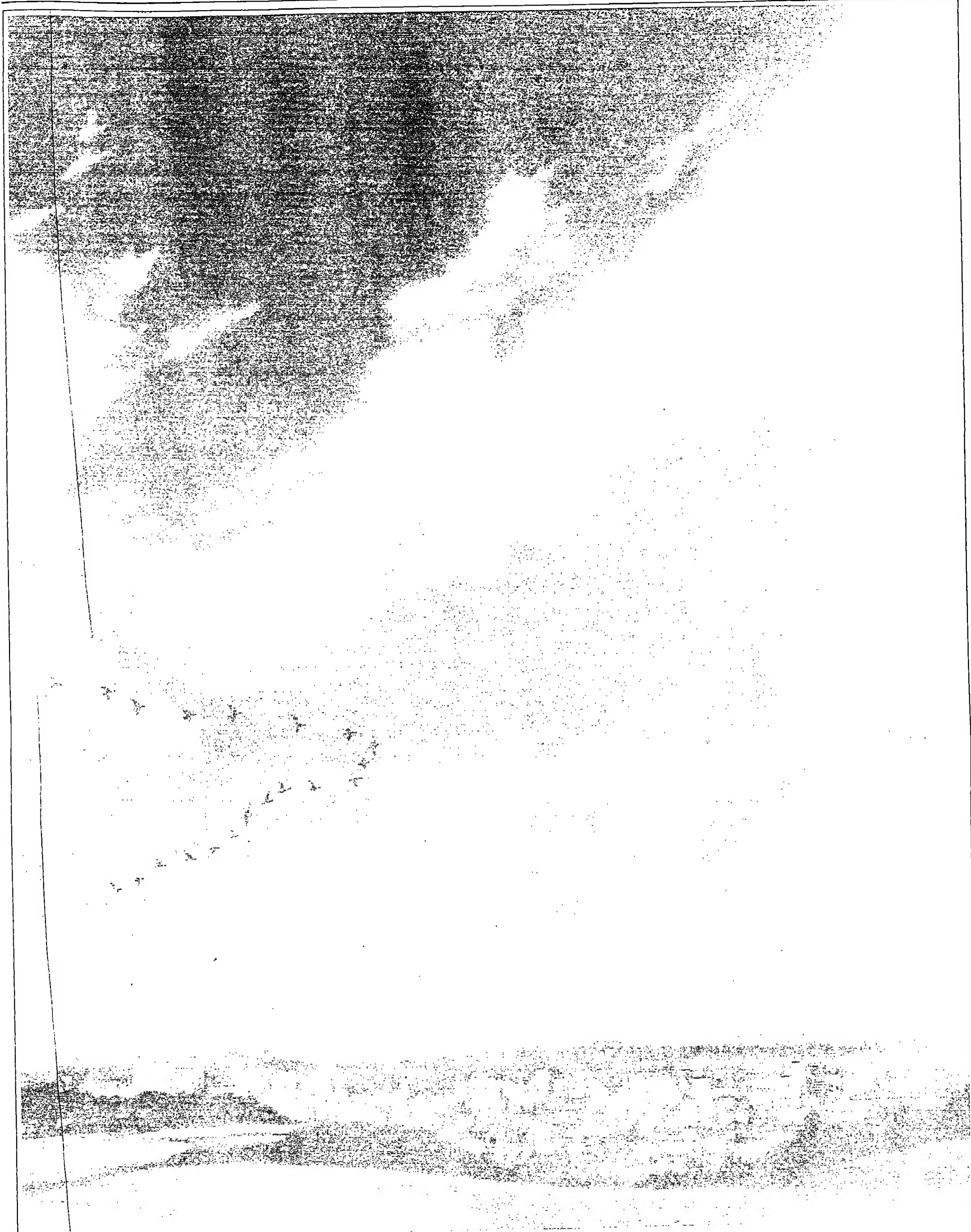
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# Mbeki appeals for peace in Natal as five more die

From Michael Hornsby, Pietermaritzburg, Natal

South African police yesterday reported five more fatal stabbings among blacks in Natal, while Mr Govan Mbeki, the African National Congress leader freed from jail on Thursday, appealed for the warring factions to "bury the hatchet".

The radical anti-apartheid United Democratic Front is locked in struggle in Natal with Inkatha, the Zulu-based political organization led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi which favours gradualist change and the preservation of traditional tribal authority.

It is estimated that at least 150 people have died in the violence this year, more than 60 of them during the past month or so.

Among yesterday's victims, none was older than 25. One was a boy of about 15 who had been stabbed repeatedly and then had his throat cut.

Attempts at peace talks have so far failed. Inkatha accuses the UDF of refusing to co-operate, while UDF leaders say that talks are pointless while, so they allege, local

Inkatha "warlords" enjoy police protection.

Mr Mbeki, the 77-year-old former national chairman of the outlawed ANC who was released after 23 years in prison, said at the weekend that the Natal conflict was causing grave concern to his still-jailed colleagues, including Nelson Mandela.

The sparse daily police bulletins attribute all the killings blandly to "black-on-black violence", as if they are explicable only in terms of some kind of congenial madness peculiar to black Africa. But the reality is both more complex and more sinister.

Chief Buthelezi is Chief Minister of the semi-autonomous KwaZulu tribal homeland formed from separate chunks of mainly rural territory scattered throughout Natal. Inkatha is KwaZulu's ruling, and *de facto* sole, party. It is virtually impossible to hold any job in the civil service in KwaZulu without being an Inkatha member.

The Zulu leader sees himself as a foe of apartheid, and argues that he is using the

tribal homeland system as a platform from which to attack the Government. He is prepared, as his support for the Natal *indaba* proposal shows, to settle for less than full black majority rule. He is liked by white businessmen because he opposes economic sanctions.

Until the formation of the UDF in 1983, Inkatha's sway in Natal went more or less unchallenged. Friction began to become intense in 1985 after the launching of the UDF's labour arm, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), to which Inkatha responded by founding a rival United Workers' Union of South Africa.

It is in the last few months, however, that the violence has touched new heights of savagery around Pietermaritzburg. Most evidence points to forced recruiting drives by local Inkatha leaders as the start of the trouble, to which young UDF "comrades" then responded by forming armed "defence committees" and retaliating in kind. Most of the victims, however, seem still to be UDF supporters.

As a result of affidavits collected by Cosatu and the UDF, the Supreme Court last week granted an injunction restraining Mr David Ntombela, the local Inkatha chairman in the Maswazi area, from threatening or attempting to kill a family which accuses of him of having murdered two of its members.

The affidavits present a devastating picture of Inkatha gangs armed with spears, knives and guns, roaming townships and surrounding the homes of those who refuse to join Inkatha or have relatives in the UDF.

A persistent complaint is that the police take little or no action against the perpetrators of such attacks. Police assurances of impartiality tend to raise more questions than they answer. "We do not side with anyone, particularly not with the UDF," a spokesman said.

Questioned about allegations of Inkatha brutality, Chief Buthelezi said he could not be responsible for everything done by the organization's million members.

## Pretoria confirms release is test case

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

A senior South African government minister confirmed yesterday for the first time that Thursday's release from jail of Mr Govan Mbeki, the former national chairman of the outlawed African National Congress, is seen as a test case for dealing with other long-term political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela.

Mr Kobi Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, told the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, *Rapport*: "If you can test how a community will react through punishment and release, then you can in that sense say that (Mbeki's release) is a trial run... but it naturally places a very heavy onus on Mr Mbeki."

Asked specifically whether the freeing of Mr Mbeki, who spent 23 years in jail on Robben Island after being convicted of sabotage and treason in the so-called

Rivonia trial of the 1960s, was intended to test possible reaction to the release of Nelson Mandela, Mr Coetsee replied: "The experience with Mr Mbeki will have an influence on future decisions."

In a separate interview with the *Sunday Star* of Johannesburg, Dr Suidel van der Merwe, the Deputy Minister of Information and chief government spokesman, said the chances of Mandela's release would be damaged "if Mr Mbeki becomes involved in political unrest, trouble or incitement or breaks any laws. The future of Mandela and others is to some extent in Mr Mbeki's hands."

What the Government seems to be asking of Mr Mbeki is that he will respect the restraints imposed on black political activity by the country's State of Emergency and that he will not try to hold rallies or stir up popular emotion in anticipation of Nelson Mandela's release.

Government sources con-

tinued at the weekend, however, against South African press speculation here that the ANC leader could be set free by Christmas.

There is a strong impression that some kind of understanding has been reached with the Government. Mr Mbeki and his advisers in the United Democratic Front (UDF), founded four years ago to pursue the political aims of the ANC, have gone out of their way so far to avoid confrontation with the authorities.

On the day after his release, he abandoned a plan for a triumphal return to New Brighton, the sprawling black township outside Port Elizabeth, "to let the dust settle". He used to have his home there and a flat has been leased for him and his wife out of church funds.

By its standards, the Government is also showing some leniency. It did not require him to renounce violence as a precondition of his release. It allowed him to hold

a press conference immediately after his freeing and again in Johannesburg. It has also permitted him to express his public support for the banned ANC and the South African Communist Party.

This served the purpose of justifying the Government's continued classification of him as a "hostile person", which means he cannot be quoted in the South African press. This restraint was observed by all local papers in their reporting of the Johannesburg press conference.

In his interview with the *The Sunday Star*, Dr Van der Merwe listed some of the advantages, as seen by the Government, of releasing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners: it would make it easier for other, less radical, black leaders to negotiate with Pretoria; would remove the danger that such prisoners might die in prison and become martyr figures; and would improve South Africa's standing internationally.

## Through riot police ranks to cathedral altar



A grim-faced bride, helped by a relative, threading her way through ranks of riot police to her wedding at Seon Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday. The police were at the cathedral to prevent protesting slum-dwellers holding a rally.

## Party 'tries' Yeltsin amid talk of attack on Mrs Gorbachov

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The political future of Mr Boris Yeltsin, the Politburo reformer and chief of the influential Moscow city Communist Party, who last month tendered his resignation, is due to be considered at a crucial meeting of the Moscow party leadership scheduled for this week.

East European diplomatic sources said last night that it was expected to take place in the next 48 hours. They added that after criticism of Mr Yeltsin it was possible that his resignation threat would be referred to a higher authority.

No official confirmation was available of these reports on the embarrassing and politically explosive Yeltsin affair, which Mr Alexander Yakovlev, the Kremlin propaganda chief, declared last week to be the subject of strictly imposed secrecy.

The fate of the abrasive Mr Yeltsin, the 56-year-old non-voting member of the Politburo, has taken on added

significance because he is the most outspoken advocate of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's reform programme.

Although no official details have yet been provided of the speech he made to the party's Central Committee on October 21 tendering his resignation, reports circulating widely in Moscow yesterday said that he had criticized the flamboyant role played by Mrs Raisa Gorbachov in his critique of the style of Soviet government.

Despite being popular in the western media, Mrs Gorbachov is the target of repeated bitter criticism here for her alleged flaunting of extravagant western fashions.

Mr Yakovlev, in only the second press conference ever given by a member of the Politburo on internal matters, confirmed that Mr Yeltsin in his speech had attacked the style of Kremlin leadership, but would give no details.

But the new reports from

Soviet sources that the Moscow party chief had criticized the extravagance of Mrs Gorbachov were being treated with caution in western circles. "Until a script of his speech is released, it is impossible to know if these reports are true, or are being used as added ammunition by the KGB to attack Mr Gorbachov," one diplomat said.

Soviet sources have reported that his implied criticism of Mr Gorbachov, widely regarded until now as his mentor, were the main reason for his winning so little support at the October 21 meeting, and why his political future is now regarded as limited, if not in effect over.

All last week rumours and gossip about the Yeltsin affair were temporarily subjugated to the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution, but they have returned with a vengeance now the festival is over.

The suggestions from both conservative and reformist Soviet sources that the Moscow party head criticized Mrs Gorbachov came after the Kremlin first lady gave rare interviews to the Western media as she watched the 70th anniversary military parade in Red Square on Saturday.

Respondent in a grey and white fur coat and white fur hat which distinguished her immediately from the more drably attired wives, Mrs Gorbachov indicated that she would be going to Washington next month for the third superpower summit meeting.

Responding in relaxed style to questions from a group of three western reporters, she said that she had studied German in school and could read English and speak it a little. But she tactfully avoided adding much of substance to her official four-line biography, which describes her simply as a former professor and mother of one child, omitting even to state her date and place of birth.

## Gibraltar protests threaten air talks

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Mr David Ratford, the senior Foreign Office official responsible for Gibraltar, will fly there today to seek local opinion about fresh proposals aimed at future joint use with Spain of Gibraltar airport.

The proposals, which are not yet fully worked out but focused on the meeting due between the British and Spanish foreign ministers here at the end of this month, offer a possible modest advance.

Today's mission looks delicate, however, since Gibraltar's Socialist Opposition has already threatened to block any measure it judges contrary to local interests. It is behind a demonstration planned for Mr

Ratford tomorrow after he has seen Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, and Mr Joe Bossano, Leader of the Opposition.

Under the 1984 Brussels Agreement, Britain and Spain have been holding largely fruitless talks on possible joint use of Gibraltar airport. This was built by Britain on the isthmus connecting the Rock with the Spanish mainland.

The formula Mr Ratford will outline envisages permitting Spaniards and foreigners who fly from Madrid, or other airports in Spain, not to have to go through Gibraltar's immigration and customs controls providing that their

destination is Spain, just across the present frontier.

This "special exemption" formula would enable Madrid to claim what is an essential point in its eyes: that such flights are national domestic flights, in accordance with its sovereignty claim.

The formula would also apparently allow Sir Joshua to maintain his opposition to any substitution of Gibraltar's existing controls. But his position looks difficult.

Spain has been pressing for much more, such as taking part in the control of Gibraltar air space, and placing Spanish air traffic controllers at Gibraltar airport, which has

always been run by the RAF. Spanish and British officials are due to meet here in a week's time in preparation for the annual meeting on November 30 and December 1, between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, his Spanish counterpart.

Spain's raising of the sovereignty dispute stalled last June's EEC transport ministers' liberalization package, under which Gibraltar would have benefited as a British regional airport.

The transport ministers are due to meet again on December 7.

## Court says woman is no chattel

Nairobi — Mr Justice Joseph Butler-Sloss has rejected an argument in the Kenyan High Court that a Luo woman is not recognized under tribal laws as a human but a "chattel" with no say in family affairs (Alastair Matheson writes).

He told a Nairobi lawyer, who objected to the Luo woman's giving evidence, that if ever such a traditional law existed, it could not be accepted in Kenya today.

**Resent arms**  
Madrid — A poll by *Diario-16*, the liberal Madrid newspaper, shows that 62 per cent of Spaniards believe citizens should be called up for civil rather than military duty; 17 per cent that there should be no compulsory service at all; and 57 per cent that women should be exempt from obligatory military service.

**Surgeon error**  
Athens (AP) — Police are investigating the death of Christos Sotiropoulos, aged 28, who was apparently killed by a pair of surgical scissors left in his body after an appendectomy 14 years ago.

**Singer suicide**  
Jerusalem (Reuters) — Zohar Argov, aged 31, an Israeli pop singer, hanged himself with strips of blankets in a police cell in Rishon LeZion. He had been held in connection with a rape charge.

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"Does he really know about savings?" a girl whispered to Arthur. "Heavens no!" Arthur exclaimed. "He's never made a penny in all his life."

## They Laughed When I Said I Saved With A Bank - But When I Explained Special Reserve!...

ARTHUR had just explained the benefits of the way in which he looked after his savings. The room rang with applause. I decided this would be a dramatic moment to make my revelation. To the amazement of all my friends, I confidently stood up and produced a Special Reserve leaflet from my cummerbund.

"Jack is up to his old tricks," chuckled the vicar. The crowd laughed. They were all certain that I hadn't a clue about savings accounts.

"Does he really know about savings?" a girl whispered to Arthur.

"Heavens no!" Arthur exclaimed. "He's never made a penny in all his life... But just you watch him. This is going to be good."

Making the most of the situation I unfolded the leaflet with mock dignity, and perched my glasses on the end of my nose, just as the Judge did when he wanted to appear particularly grave.

"What do you think of his deportment?" cried Miss Belcher from the rear.

"We're in favour of it!" came the reply, and the crowd rocked with laughter.

### Then I Started to Explain

A tense silence descended on all the guests. The laughter died on their lips as I began to explain.

"There are many savings accounts that give you a high rate of interest. But this one is from a bank," I began, holding aloft the Special Reserve leaflet.

"If you have at least £2,000 deposited it will currently earn six and one eighth per cent net. Payable quarterly."

"Above £10,000 the rate goes up to six and a quarter per cent. Net."

Modestly, I have to confess that my audience appeared impressed.

"But you've got to be able to call on your

reserves instantly!" barked the Major. "First rule of battle and all that."

Miss Willikins giggled, certain that I had met my match.

"Allow me to continue," I replied, warming to my theme. "The beauty of this account is that provided the amount is £250 or more, one can make a withdrawal or a transfer instantly. With no loss of interest."

The silence that followed was broken only by the tinkle of the Major's monocle as it fell into his brandy glass.

"What's more," I continued, pressing home my advantage, "because Special Reserve is a bank account, you can transfer funds to and from your Current Account with a simple telephone call. No more trudging back and forth to do it."

From a corner of my eye I spied Arthur, somewhat sheepishly trying to hide the holes in his brogue.

I spoke on, and as I spoke I forgot the people around me. I forgot the hour, the place, the breathless listeners. Only the Special Reserve account was real. Only the interest and other benefits it brought me. It seemed as if my bank manager himself was speaking through me!

### A Complete Triumph

As the last words of my explanation died away, the room resounded with a sudden roar of applause. I found myself surrounded by excited faces.

How my friends carried on! Men shook my hand—wildly congratulated me—pounded me on the back in their enthusiasm.

Everybody was exclaiming with surprise, asking excited questions...

"Jack! Why didn't you tell us you were a financial wizard?"...

"Where did you learn?"... "Who is your accountant?"

"I simply don't have an accountant," I replied. "And just a short while ago I didn't know one interest rate from another."

"Stop your joshing," laughed Arthur, "you've been studying for years, I can tell."

"I have been studying only a short while," I insisted. "I decided to keep it a secret so I could surprise you all."

I decided to tell them the whole story.

### How I Learned to Save Without Lessons from an Accountant

"Have you ever heard of the National Westminster Bank?" I asked.

"NatWest. Press for action and all that," bellowed the Major.

"Exactly," I said. "They have a leaflet that can teach anyone how this account works in just a few moments." My leaflet arrived promptly and I began that very night to study it. "I was staggered to see how easy it was to save in this way."

"Bully for them!" cried Miss Belcher. "How do I get one?"

"By happy coincidence," I answered. "NatWest are currently publishing advertisements for Special Reserve in newspapers and periodical magazines. At the end of each one, there's a convenient coupon, or a telephone number allowing you to call free of charge."

At this point the scraping sound of chairs being pushed back filled the room.

"Easy," demanded Arthur, "how late does your newsagent stay open?"

Please send me more information about the Special Reserve Account.

Name (Please write plainly)

Address

Postcode

Send to: Special Reserve Manager, National Westminster Bank PLC, FREEPOST, London EC2B 2ED

Or call free of charge 0800 282 702 Monday to Friday 8am to 8pm.

Interest rates may vary, but correct at time of going to press. Ask at your local branch for details of current rates.

**NatWest The Action Bank**



# Unesco's dark horse faces daunting task

From Rosemary Righter, Paris

Señor Federico Mayor Zaragoza, the dark horse from Barcelona who came from the back of the field to win election as Unesco Director-General on Saturday, takes over an organization reduced by his predecessor, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, to the edge of disintegration.

Mr. M'Bow's ill-conceived, scatter-shot programmes and chronic mismanagement have eroded its impact, even in science and education. Only "drastic reforms and innovations", according to Señor Mayor, can save Unesco from extinction.

"Unesco is like a dinosaur," he says. "It's enormous body contrasts with the stunted development of its brain. The solution is either to reduce the size of the body or to enlarge its brain - or preferably to do both at once."

He says he is convinced that the vast majority of countries want radical change, not only in the programme but in the way it is carried out.

Reformers view him with some scepticism. They remember his three years as Mr. M'Bow's faithful deputy, and that although he resigned in 1981, thoroughly frustrated, he returned as a special adviser, has never criticised Mr. M'Bow, and still insists on his admiration for him.

Señor Mayor says that his task is to concentrate on the future, yet the future depends on exposing mismanagement and misappropriations of funds, and on recruiting the talent which will only serve in a Unesco swept of incompetents and political appointees. "I want Unesco to have a totally independent legal adviser and auditing system to ensure transparency," he said.

Governments and staff members who have profited from cosy patronage could be in for a shock. He cannot, he believes, "re-intellectualize" the organization overnight. In the meantime he hopes to draw on outsiders "to give me the brain I need."

In the long term he foresees a much smaller, high-calibre staff because he intends to concentrate Unesco's efforts on a small number of major multi-disciplinary programmes firmly within its mandate, and to rely on other organizations to execute them wherever possible.

"I want Unesco to be a catalyst," he says. "We have no money. We must be able to accelerate our collaboration with the outside world because we cannot administer everything we originate and make an impact."

He must still, if the United States and Britain, which



Señor Mayor: Unesco needs "drastic reforms and innovations" to save it from extinction.

withdrew from Unesco (and which provided 30 per cent of its budget) are ever to return, draw the thorns of political controversy.

As Mr. M'Bow's deputy he championed the new world information order, lamenting the evils of "over-informed"

societies and accusing the western press of damaging the developing world by dominating it with "a certain style of information": arguments which Unesco has used to justify government intervention.

He proposes to give full autonomy to Unesco's Inter-

national Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which offers training and equipment to Third World media - and to avoid "conceptual" issues, where agreement will be extremely difficult.

This is promising, but the

IPDC council is governmental, and helps state-controlled media almost exclusively. Is this not just increasing government control of the press in the name of development?

"No," he says. "I do not mean governments. I am from a free, democratic country. I have been fighting for years against all things related with governments. I do not like to imagine, because I hate this, governments shaping the news." But he adds: "We must enable countries to transmit and not only to receive, to provide them with the means; and even if at the beginning you say this is an authoritarian system, we will have planted the seed..." He sees no contradiction here.

He is adamant that he will not countenance one condition sought by the U.S. - any form of weighting to give the handful of governments which provide three-quarters of Unesco's funds some protection against large budget increases voted by the numerical majority, which pays, collectively, around 2 per cent.

Inflexibility on this score could cost Unesco dear - and it fits uneasily with Señor Mayor's declared belief that without the U.S. Britain and Singapore returning, "any approach for reshaping Unesco is devoid of meaning."

## Ershad closes campus ahead of mass protest

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

The Bangladesh Government has ordered Dhaka University undergraduates to leave their halls of residence by last night and closed the campus for a week as part of the security build-up in the face of an opposition demonstration planned for tomorrow.

Road-blocks have also been thrown up around the campus. The students have traditionally been a key factor in anti-government demonstrations, and the closure came after a clash between student supporters of the opposition Awami League and right-wing members of a new political party launched by the self-confessed assassins of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Sheikh founded the Awami League which is now led by his daughter, Sheikh Hasina Wazed. One member of the new party, the Freedom Party, received injuries from the more right-wing politics of the Awami League.

Elsewhere in the country a student activist died inside a jail in Barisal in the south of the country after a protest against jail conditions. Another man died in police shooting in the town yesterday during a demonstration organized by the Awami League to condemn the killing.

Tomorrow's demonstration represents possibly the most severe challenge to the rule of President Hussain Muhammad Ershad since he seized power in a virtually bloodless coup in March 1982.

There are those observers here who say that the threatened "Dhaka siege" by the combined opposition forces could result in his overthrow; not, it is felt, directly by the street power of the opposition, but by another military coup.

On the other hand, there are those who feel that while there may be some unpleasantness on the streets, Lieutenant-General Ershad is capable of handling it, and that he will continue in office.

In the government camp there are signs of a deliberate nonchalance. General Ershad went off to play golf last week, while the build-up to the big demonstration got under way. And one of his advisers told me: "This is not 1971, you know." In that year the people of what was then East Pakistan rose in a mass upsurge that ended in General Yahya Khan's overthrow.

In any case, the adviser thought that the opposition parties, and even the Awami League, no longer had a sufficiently well-rooted

nationwide organization to mount an effective mass protest campaign.

The power of the opposition threat comes from the failure of what has been one of the planks of General Ershad's success. For years he has been able to play off one wing of the opposition - that led by Sheikh Hasina - against another led by Begum Khaleida Zia, the widow of Major-General Zia-ul-Rahman, the last military chief, who seized power and then turned himself into a civilian president before dying in a hail of military bullets.

Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia have no found it easy to accommodate each other. The Awami League is an essentially socialist and pro-Indian movement, while the Bangladesh Nationalist Party founded by General Zia draws much of its strength from the more right-wing politics of the Awami League.

Finally, however, they have got together, and agreed a simple one-point programme: "Ershad must go."

With the dismissal of the President as the demonstrators' only demand, it is difficult to see how the Government can come to any political accommodation with them. The only real alternative for the Government is to try to ride it out, while acting to minimize its impact.

Accordingly, a large number of middle-ranking party organizers have already been locked up. Instructions have been given to boat owners and ferry masters not to carry demonstrators across the bridgeless rivers that separate many of the provinces from the capital.

In the meantime, ministers and leaders of the Jatiya party, which was founded as a vehicle for President Ershad's political ambitions, are raveling the country addressing mass meetings to attack the opposition as a gathering of power-hungry vultures trying to overthrow a democratic government.

"What will happen?" I asked Sheikh Hasina. "If the President does not step down as you request?"

"The programme will continue," she said flatly.

Perhaps the question political observers are asking each other - "What do you think will happen on November 10?" - should in fact be: "What do you think will happen on November 11?"

## Jousting opens for leadership of UN food organization

From Roger Boyes, Rome

One of the United Nations' most powerful agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organization, today starts a gladiatorial contest in Rome to decide on its next director-general, with the autocratic Lebanese incumbent pitted against an African challenger backed by Britain and the United States.

Dr Edouard Saouma, aged 61, has been running the big-appealing

agency since 1975 and is seeking another six-year term. In this, he resembles Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who recently unsuccessfully sought a third term as head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Dr Saouma's rival is Mr. Moise Mensah, aged 52, an agronomist from Benin. He is deputy director of a small but efficiently-run food aid bank, IFAD, based in Rome. Mr. Mensah has the declared backing of the Organization of African Unity,

Britain, the U.S., Canada, Australia and the Scandinavian countries. The recent withdrawal of a candidate from Colombia will probably also direct Latin American votes in his direction.

He is backed by some of the Western donors not only because they oppose the idea of three-term United Nations directors - 18 years at the top is too long, they believe - but also because he promises closer co-operation between the north and Third World recipients, because he

will make projects more financially accountable, and because he pledges a more open form of management.

A straw poll of FAO ambassadors at the weekend showed however that Dr Saouma was ahead. Both France and Saudi Arabia have been campaigning actively on his behalf, with some effect in Francophone Africa and the Arab world. West Germany is also supporting him, as are several small Asian states.

● NAIROBI: Britain is among seven Western nations pledging a

total of 350,000 tonnes of food aid for Ethiopian victims of the famine, which again threatens millions next year (Alastair Matheson reports).

In his most strongly-worded appeal so far, Dr Saouma has asked the international community to send more vehicles and spare parts to help in the massive distribution of food relief planned for next year. He has also sought new handling equipment for Ethiopia's Red Sea ports. There is also a serious shortage of long-haul lorries and rail wagons.

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## Manila's death squads

## Aquino dilemma over vigilantes

From Gavin Bell, Manila

Outside the police headquarters in Manila is a memorial to officers killed on duty. It bears the inscription: "Go spread the word. Tell the passers-by, that in this little world, men know how to die."

This year more than 120 policemen, soldiers and government officials have demonstrated this knowledge with varying degrees of courage, fear and surprise, as the victims of communist death squads roamed the capital.

Combating the gunmen is proving a critical test for the Government, with its commitment to uphold civil liberties. The moral dilemma facing President Aquino is how to deal effectively with ruthless killers without infringing citizens' rights.

Apparently mass detentions are not the answer, at least in their present form. The policy was suspended last weekend after three raids on a university campus and a slum area of the city raised a chorus of protest.

General Alexander Aguirre, the capital's regional commander, said the raids had been halted temporarily because of negative public reaction, and to allow the security forces to "refine our manner of conducting them".

One particular aspect of last week's crack-down was condemned widely - the use of hooded informers to identify suspects was a chilling reminder for many Filipinos of a similar practice by Japanese wartime occupation forces.

"There is no need to resort to barbarous practices which have long been abandoned by civilized societies," the Manila Chronicle protested. "Getting tough with the enemies of democracy does not mean a descent to dehumanizing and sordid methods."

General Aguirre said later that the use of masked informers was lawful, but that it should not have been done.

Some 1,800 people were taken in for questioning during the raids, of whom 43 were held on outstanding arrest warrants and seven on suspicion of being communist guerrillas.

While the security forces reconsider tactics, they are pressing ahead with an equally

controversial scheme to create neighbourhood vigilante groups to identify, and presumably to combat, the urban terrorists of the New People's Army.

Police officials said that more than 1,000 civilian volunteers, most of them with registered firearms, had begun training in shooting, self-defence, intelligence work and other basic police skills. As members of a Civil Volunteer Self-Defence Organization (CVSO) they would join police on regular patrols and surveillance operations.

The Government has said the vigilantes will be carefully vetted and controlled by the police, but human rights groups are alarmed about their potential for victimizing anybody they perceive to have liberal or left-wing views.

An independent newspaper posed the rhetorical question: "If supposedly trained policemen occasionally mistreat suspects and commit other human rights violations, can we expect more fastidious conduct from civilian volunteers?"

It is argued that the CVSO represents an admission of failure by the security forces, which should be recruiting more officers rather than armed vigilantes.

Ironically, the Government is reviewing its guidelines on vigilante operations in view of alleged abuses by similar groups elsewhere in the country. Officially, there are said to be 134 of them. A Senate committee is investigating the activities of the Almas Mass movement, which was formed a year ago to fight communist insurgents in Davao city in the southern Mindanao region.

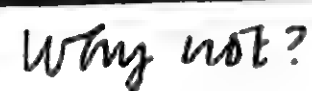
The organization, which now has 800,000 members, is lauded by the Government for a successful campaign against rebels and common criminals, but criticized by human rights advocates for alleged excesses.

Meanwhile General Fidel Ramos, the armed forces Chief of Staff, told Mrs Aquino at the weekend that his troops came out "well ahead on all counts" in 346 encounters with communist rebels last month. He said they had killed 163 rebels and seized 152 firearms, for the loss of 52 soldiers and civilians and 85 weapons.



1. Hamlyn, Dhaia

**dilemma  
gilantes**



Lawson





## SPECTRUM

# The children first and always



The symbol of hope for sick children everywhere is sick itself. Great

Ormond Street is seeking £30 million to continue its pioneering work.

Thomson Prentice discovers why the world's most famous children's hospital needs help to get better

Most of Margaret Bellamy's brief and fragile life has been spent in a tiny, sterile cubicle, where she lies connected to a battery of equipment that keeps her alive. Above her head, a row of plastic toys suspended from a string jingle and chime when the nurse moves them aside to check her condition.

From the handle on the window behind her head hangs a little, pink-trimmed frock, waiting for the day when Margaret will be well enough to wear it and go out into the real world. She was born seven months ago with congenital heart defects which, only a few years ago, would have been inoperable. Now a quiet miracle is taking place.

It is only one of many that are achieved, without much fuss and almost as a matter of routine, at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London, for which a £30 million redevelopment appeal has been launched by the Prince of Wales. "Great Ormond Street offers a symbol of hope to many children and their parents, who know that miracles can be and are performed there daily," Prince Charles said at last month's launch.

"Yet in spite of its unique value to our society, its whole future is in jeopardy because of its outdated and inadequate buildings and facilities. It is amazing that the doctors and nurses manage to perform so well in these stressful and difficult conditions."

His words were almost an echo of those uttered by Charles Dickens, the hospital's first fund-raiser, more than a century ago. In some ways, not much has changed at Great Ormond Street.

Margaret's only outings from her ground-floor room have been on trolleys that wheel her along narrow,

crowded corridors into lifts that take her up to one of the hospital's operating theatres. Here is a world of nurses in pink and surgeons in green, and it has been this way for all but the first three weeks of her life.

Remarkably, it is also a world in which there is room for laughter and love, where families are not separated by sickness, but united by it. Parents are part of the nursing team, encouraged to be close and caring. They sleep near their children, in beds and bunks, even in adjacent corridors or converted store rooms, wherever there is a free corner.

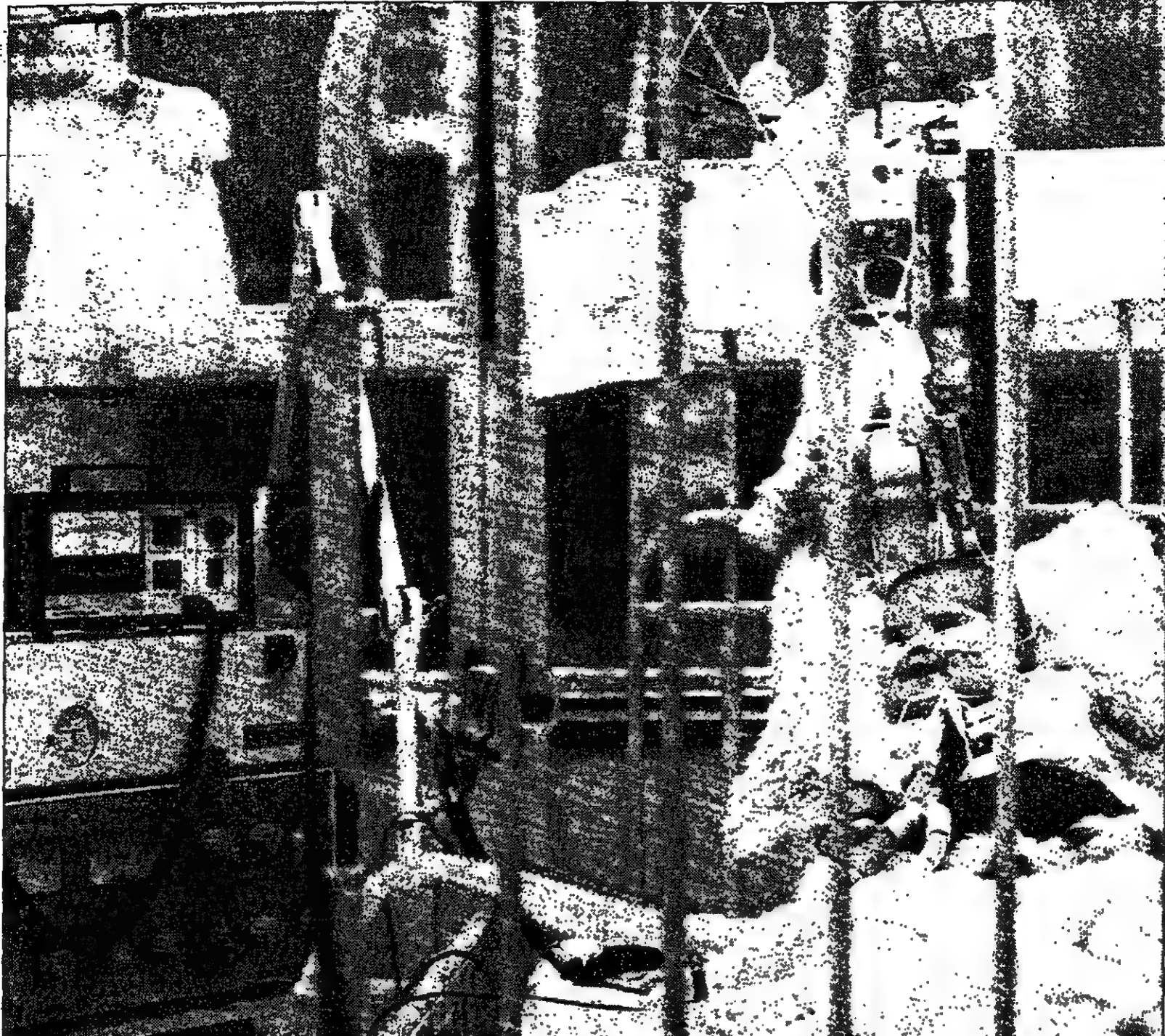
Number 49 Great Ormond Street, a large house formerly owned by a physician to Queen Anne, opened its doors to sick children on St Valentine's Day, 1852.

There was then nothing else like it in the world; today it is still in a class of its own. It began in an age when children worked and bled and died in coal mines and factories, when small boys were sent up chimneys. Of the 50,000 deaths a year recorded in London, 21,000 were children under 10 years-old. There was no such thing as a children's hospital; they suffered and they died wherever illness or accident overtook them.

Dr Charles West and a small band of supporters wanted to change all that. They began with just 10 cots and a small outpatient's clinic — and a handful of simple but daunting ambitions.

Their aims were: "To provide for the reception and maintenance and medical treatment of the children of the poor during sickness, and to furnish them, with advice."

"To promote the advancement of medical science generally, with reference to the diseases of children and, in



A smile of hope: but while the Great Ormond Street staff fight to give tiny Margaret Bellamy a future, who can work the same miracle for the hospital?

particular, to provide for the more efficient instruction of students in this department of medical knowledge.

"To disseminate amongst all classes of the community a better acquaintance with the management of infants and children during illness by employing it as a school for the education and training of women in the special duties of children's nursing."

Queen Victoria became the first patron. Charles Dickens emerged as one of its most enthusiastic supporters. His fund-raising speech, in 1858, simulated the well-to-do into buying the adjoining house, thus increasing the number of

beds to 44. In 1873, the Princess of Wales, later Queen Alexandra, laid the foundation stone of a new building to provide another 120 beds.

A century ago, Great Ormond Street was treating about 1,000 inpatients and 12,000 outpatients annually. Last year its 330 beds saw 9,000 children come and go; another 60,000 were treated as outpatients.

If the hospital reeks of history, it also has the odour of decay about it. Old staircases crumble and, occasionally, collapse. A Victorian gloom still lurks in its labyrinth of corridors, constantly congested by the givers and

takers of medicine, each on his or her own urgent errand.

It is medicine's revolving door, where two worlds continuously collide: the adult world of posters, nurses, doctors, always in a hurry, and the childhood world of tears and fears and a cry for help.

Much of the hospital is now housed in comparatively new buildings — that is, erected 50 or so years ago, such as the block opened by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1938. But whatever is added or extended, the chronic crush continues. The hospital has earned an international reputa-

tion for being the best of its kind, in care, treatment, training and medical research. Its range of expertise in 20 specialties is almost unequalled. When the nation's other hospitals cannot cope, they refer the children here.

For every disease there is an expert, for every condition a strategy, for every cause that is almost lost, there is still hope. A hole in the heart, a brain tumour, a lethal leukaemia, will, with luck and skill, be plugged, removed, healed.

Siamese twins will be gently parted. Infants restored to life. Rare and dreadful threats confronted and defeated. The future of Great Ormond Street

may be as heroic as its past, but the redevelopment project, which is to receive £25 million from the Government but needs £30 million more, offers no immediate relief.

In the cramped intensive care unit, Staff Nurse Gill O'Callaghan says: "You get home exhausted sometimes and you say to yourself, 'My God, how did we manage to keep that child going?' You get a lot out of the job but it takes a lot out of you."

"One day it's going to be a new hospital and it will be wonderful, but that's the future, and meantime you just have to get on with it."

## What they do best

### THE PATIENT

Soon after Margaret Bellamy (left) was born on April 1, she was referred from a Northamptonshire hospital to Great Ormond Street. She had complex congenital heart problems which required urgent surgery. She has since undergone two cardiac operations to improve the flow of blood to her lungs and has been breathing with the aid of a ventilator. In a third operation, a plastic tube was inserted into her windpipe to assist her breathing.

Margaret is nursed in isolation 24 hours a day by a team of nurses on a rota system. Each nurse, wearing a mask and gloves to protect Margaret from infection, spends a shift alone with her, communicating with medical colleagues through an intercom.

### THE DOCTOR

Dr Colin Melville, senior house officer in cardiology, in charge of day-to-day care

"Margaret has an unusual combination of heart problems which we have been trying to rectify. She came to us because we have a range of specialists here who together have been able to carry out the necessary surgery and intensive post-operative care. The operations have helped her along the road to recovery but we still have to get her off the ventilator and breathing normally. She will possibly require a further operation when she is a bit older."

### THE NURSE

Amenda Jane Lovett, state enrolled nurse, one of the team nursing Margaret

"I spend about six hours a day alone with Margaret in her cubicle, monitoring her condition and trying to give her the same attention that any seven-month-old baby should have. It's tiring work because it needs a lot of concentration and it's hot in there. But this is what I was trained for and all that matters is that Margaret receives constant care."

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## Inhuman rites

Initiation ceremonies like those recently suffered by some Army recruits are as old as time. Their attraction lies in an element of danger for the subject, which so often leads to disaster



Desmond Morris: "Shared ordeals lock people together"

The Army has stamped down on the bullies who sexually abused 20-year-old Private James Guthrie of the King's Own Scottish Borderers with a makeshift flame-thrower, before throwing him from a 20ft window. But it is unlikely that we have heard the last of such degrading cases, for this was only an extreme example of the kind of initiation ceremony which goes on in all walks of life.

Anthropologists describe initiation ceremonies as one of the "rites of passage" which mark our progress through significant moments of our life, such as conception, birth, puberty, marriage and death, and say that in theory there is nothing wrong with them.

However, industrial anthropologist Dr Gerald Mars says that once a group is identified, it tends to build barriers around itself. "The group develops values, history and a sense of hallowed timelessness in which individualism is negated." Once this happens, "members of the group have a licence to behave in ways which might horrify the outside world", Mars says.

So violence, as Professor Maurice Bloch of the London School of Economics points out, becomes a factor in most initiation ceremonies. "Nearly all initiation rituals are about playing at death," he says. "They're always getting out of hand, whether it is a Southern African religious ritual where, as frequently happens, a child is killed, or, an example I remember, a student falling off the roof at the Ecole Polytechnique. They wouldn't be half as compelling if they did not go wrong sometimes."

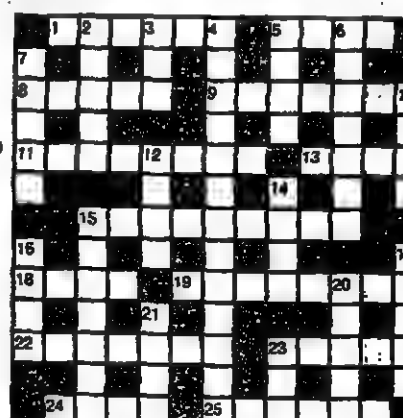
Former Reith lecturer Professor Sir Edmund Leach says there are also "strong sexual aspects" to most initiation ceremonies. This is particularly true when they involve young men, whose sexuality has to be curbed for the good of the group. Put violence and sexuality together, and you have sadism of the type meted out to Private Guthrie. The burning of his testicles was an extreme example of the old practice of daubing the genitalia of printing and engineering apprentices with ink or grease. Dr Mars notes: "As an essential element of such ceremonies is humiliation, the best way to do this, particularly in a new recruit to a trade, is to affront his sexuality. His privates become public."

Dr Morris says initiation ceremonies tend to be nasty because the people conducting them are getting their own back for having been subjected to them themselves. "If you've had an incision mark cut into your face, you'll want your successors to have it too. It's long-term revenge."

Andrew Lycett

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1408

ACROSS  
1 Make white (6)  
5 Agreement (4)  
8 "Canadian" leaf (5)  
9 Supernatural (7)  
11 Furtive (8)  
13 Vibrant cat sound (4)  
15 Rail carriage berth (9)  
18 Damage (4)  
19 Self-satisfaction (8)  
22 Cyprus capital (7)  
23 Club (5)  
24 Repair (4)  
25 Stabbing weapon (6)



DOWN  
2 Moral fall (5)  
3 Period (3)  
4 Gulliver's horse country (13)  
6 Quick kiss (4)  
7 Severe disapproval (7)  
7 Wrong (5)

10 US garden (4)  
12 Clamorous (4)  
14 Men only occasion (4)  
15 Hide boat (7)

16 Tibia front (4)  
17 In reserve (5)  
20 Expatiate (5)  
21 Second-hand (4)  
23 Joke (3)

## SEEING IS A COLD WET NOSE



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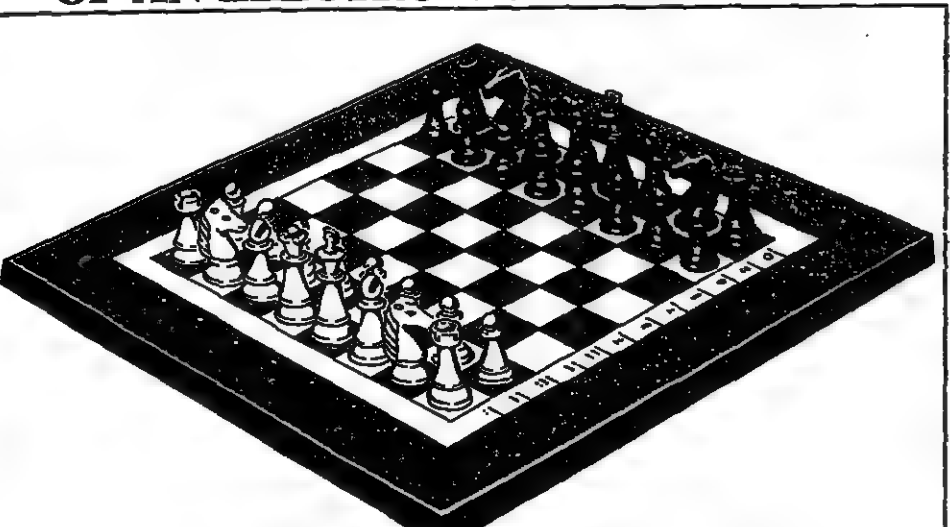


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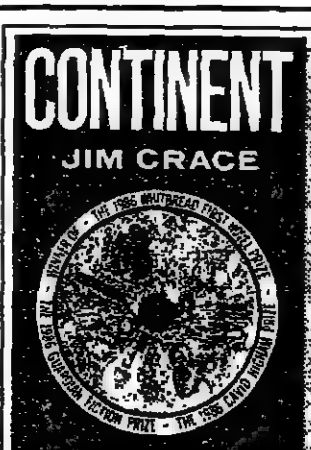
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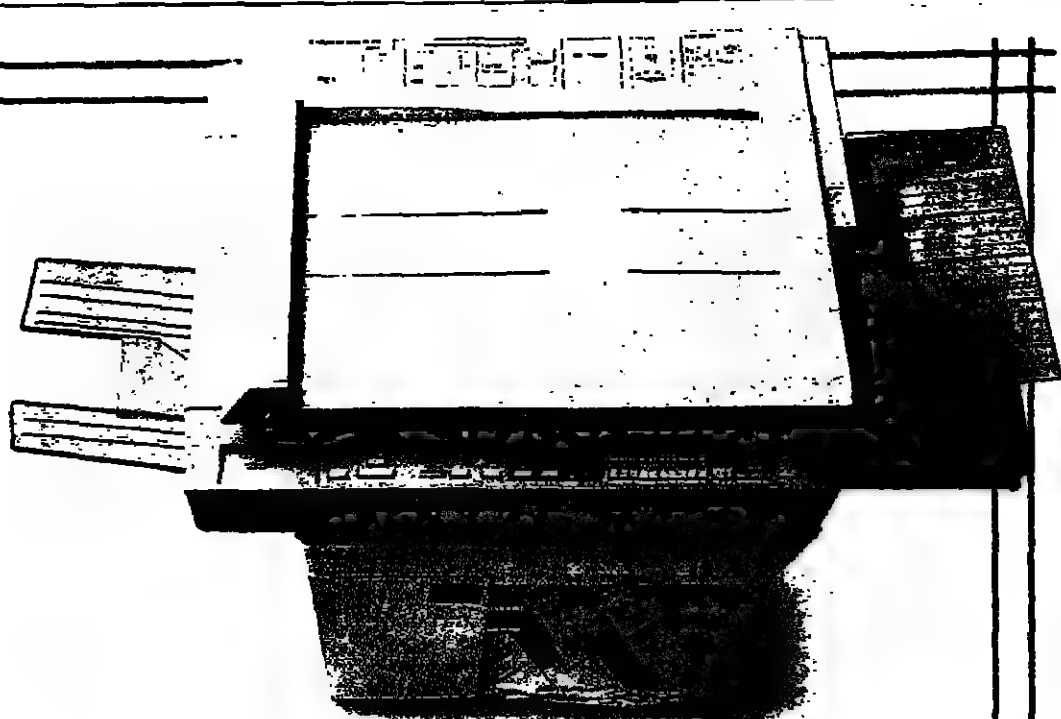
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Vicarage all sorts

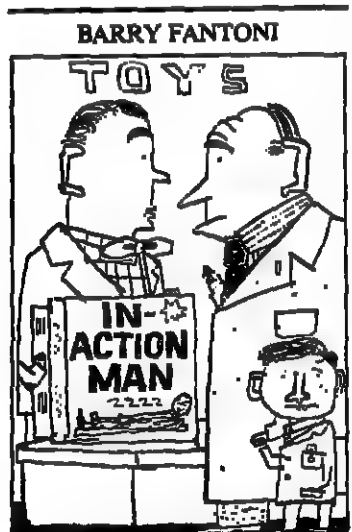
When Wednesday's General Synod debate on homosexuality heats up, some members might prefer to conceal their postcode. A Gallup survey for the Church of England shows that inner city clergy are far likelier than those elsewhere to be high church and unmarried, and therefore possibly homosexual. "A picture emerges of inner city parishes, polarised between 'low church' with married clergy and 'high church' parishes with nearly half their clergy single, whereas in the rest of England 'middle of the road' clergy account for just over half of both marrieds and single", the survey says. The reasons may be that urban parishes attract higher rather than lower church men because of 19th century links with Anglo-Catholic missions to the poor; married clergy, and their wives and children, are more reluctant to live in deprived areas and homosexual priests prefer the anonymity and wider social circles offered by big cities.

### Clanger

Some of the brightest and the best - in government service at least - were direct recipients last week of the Prime Minister's razor-sharp brain and temper. Whitehall's 20 or so special advisers were invited for drinks at No 10 where, after introductions and 15 minutes of pleasantries, they joined Mrs Thatcher at a Cabinet-sized table for work talks. One of the first speakers, Katharine Ramsay, successfully expounded the community charge but another, who suggested that the Ravenscroft steel works could be privatized, was immediately rounded on by the PM. I'm told she "machine-gunned" him with her knowledge of EEC steel industry law and regulations, leaving him in no doubt as to the inappropriateness of his idea. The advisers, who had previously only heard from their bosses about Mrs T's technique, were left stunned and breathless.

### Goalaway

Never let it be said that "Georgeous" George Gallo-way doesn't do his bit for his former employer. War on Want. The Glasgow Hillhead Labour MP scored one of his side's three goals in yesterday's charity football match between the lobby and the Commons. But his efforts were insufficient: the press scored four and they were all from the broadsheet end of the market.



It's a Christmas novelty inspired by President Reagan

### Quick bursts

I'm glad to see that the MoD is taking defence cuts seriously: it has instituted a six-minute rule to cut the Rhine army's phone bill. Colleagues covering last week's bullying court-martial in Bremen discovered that switchboard operators had been instructed to cut off callers, even in mid-sentence, if they exceeded the time limit. The Army initially installed one free phone for correspondents on the understanding that they would arrange for their offices to call them back. Needless to say the privilege was soon abused, and the Army removed the facility.

First the novels, then the court case, the press and now the biography. After all the publicity surrounding Jeffrey Archer you would think there isn't a lot more to say about him, but one publisher believes otherwise. Next summer Hamish Hamilton brings out an unauthorized life of the former Tory party deputy chairman, *In for a Penny*, by Jonathan Mandle. I suppose there'll be bidding for film rights after that.

### See a solicitor

Law Society employees, faced with a decision to move a quarter of the 300-strong staff from their London offices in Holborn, may be wishing they belonged to a trade union rather than a staff association. The favoured destination is Redditch in the West Midlands, where the disgruntled staff, who advise solicitors on ethics and training and keep records, point out is neither on a motorway nor a main railway line. But their real beef is that the Society, while applying the "last in, first out" rule, is reserving the right to keep on those of shorter service if they have performed consistently better than those of longer. They add that the redundancy offer is less than generous. Well, at least they should know their rights.

PHS

There is little manoeuvrability between the moral absolutes to which I am committed and the popular latitude presumably cherished by many *Times* readers, inside and outside my own community. To make Jewish teachings, halachic, or even intelligible, is difficult, enough in an age not attuned to the virtues of self-discipline and the striving for moral excellence; the task is altogether thankless when these teachings are seen by many to challenge an alliance of causes as sacred as individual freedom, civil liberties and minority rights. But swimming against the current of conformity is an exercise Jews have learned over many centuries, often in scorned loneliness.

The Jewish view is plain and uncompromising. All the authentic sources of Judaism condemn homosexual relations as a heinous offence, no verbal acrobatics, no feats of casuistry, no attempts at rationalization, and no outpouring of sympathy can modify this verdict, harsh as it may be. Anyone who pretends otherwise deceives himself and those he addresses, for he no longer speaks in the genuine accents of Jewish thought and law. Moreover, the prohibition is deemed to be binding on all humans, as shown by the term *sodomy* - the depravity of a heathen city.

What, then, can I add to this quite unequivocal rejection of homosexuality? To be sure, there are aspects which call for further reflection, particularly now with the added complication of Aids primarily incurred and transmitted by homosexuals.

I have already emphasized in an earlier article (*The Times*, December 27, 1986) that we do not share the view, still widely held and advocated in other quarters, identifying the current tribulations of homosexuals as Divine

As the Anglican General Synod prepares to debate homosexuality, the Chief Rabbi, Immanuel Jakobovits, offers a Jewish view

## Compassion, but we cannot condone evil

vengeance. Aids may well be an inescapable consequence of licentious conduct. But even the certainty that restricting sexual indulgence to husband and wife within marriage is by far the safest if not the only assurance against contracting Aids would in no way prove or disprove the immorality of homosexuality or of any other forms of promiscuity. Such practices are evil even if they do not lead to suffering, just as conversely suffering, such as cancer or multiple sclerosis, which cause fearful suffering although they are unrelated to human conduct.

Jewish sources mention three factors as reasons for the moral abhorrence of homosexuality. The practice is execrated as an unnatural perversion, debasing the dignity of man; as a frustration of the procreative purpose of sex, just as are other forms of "spilling the seed in vain"; and as severely damaging family life. These considerations are mentioned in various medieval works. Yet homosexual practices were evidently so rare among Jews that the subject was omitted from several major codes of Jewish law

composed at about the same time.

Human nature is not likely to have changed significantly over the centuries. But the climate of opinion certainly has. And the rationalization for this change is found, paradoxically, in the refusal to accept that human nature and its frailties can be countered. The "gay" lobby demands public sanction for "alternative lifestyles" principally on the grounds that homosexuality is a natural predisposition in many men and women, just as the attraction to the opposite sex is in others. It is precisely a moral order based on resisting nature which the advocates of "gay rights" denounce as oppressive and discriminatory.

In the Jewish view, this argument is the most objectionable of all. What distinguishes man from the animal is above all his capacity to control and subvert nature, to master his natural instincts and drives. If being natural were a valid reason for desires to be sanctioned, then any act of adultery, or incest, or polygamy should be condoned as acceptable, socially as well as morally. At least

two, perhaps four, of the Ten Commandments would require fundamental revision. Leading this argument to its logical conclusion, one should exonerate kleptomaniacs from guilt on the ground that they are driven to steal by completely natural inclinations, not by need or greed.

I know that some recent studies have even claimed occasional congenital predisposition to homosexuality, due to abnormalities in foetal exposure to hormones. But aetiological factors, too, cannot vindicate an immoral act.

No one contemplates persecuting sexual deviants. On the contrary, as individuals they should be treated with every compassion, socially and medically where indicated. But assuming that hard-core cases amount to about 5 per cent of the population, the real concern must be how to preserve and promote the normalcy of family relations in the rest of society. By the common use of euphemisms like "gay", "stable partners", or "alternative lifestyle", or by teaching children to equate the abnormal with the normal, or by conferring communal status upon homosexual groups, one can only induce a considerable expansion of the 5 per cent among people with no such natural proclivity at all but easily influenced by artificially-generated mores.

The price to society for tolerating or encouraging such erosion of timeless values will be heavy indeed, not only in normal terms, but in the social and economic cost of impaired family life, not to mention the terrifying burden added by Aids. Neither the moral nor the natural law can for long be violated with impunity.

© Times Newspapers, 1987.  
Sir Immanuel Jakobovits is author of *Jewish Medical Ethics*.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## This mating madness

The battle between Kasparov and Karpov sways, like more lethal battles, back and forth; here a frontal assault by the infantry, there a long-range artillery duel, anon a surprise dash by the cavalry. The metaphors are inescapable, but the warfare ones are only a tiny handful of those images, parables, referents, moral lessons, symbols, dramas, figures of speech, legends, fables and quotations which have been given birth, over the centuries, by the greatest game the human race has ever created.

"Over the centuries", we are at once in the heart of the first mystery. When? How? By whom? The arguments of the chess archaeologists continue, and will do so for ever; no sooner had general agreement been reached on India in the 6th century AD than somebody in Russia dug up some chess-looking figures from four centuries earlier. There are no written records before the Indian hypothesis, but that proves very little; my own favourite version is that it was invented by the watchmen on the walls of Troy, to while away the years.

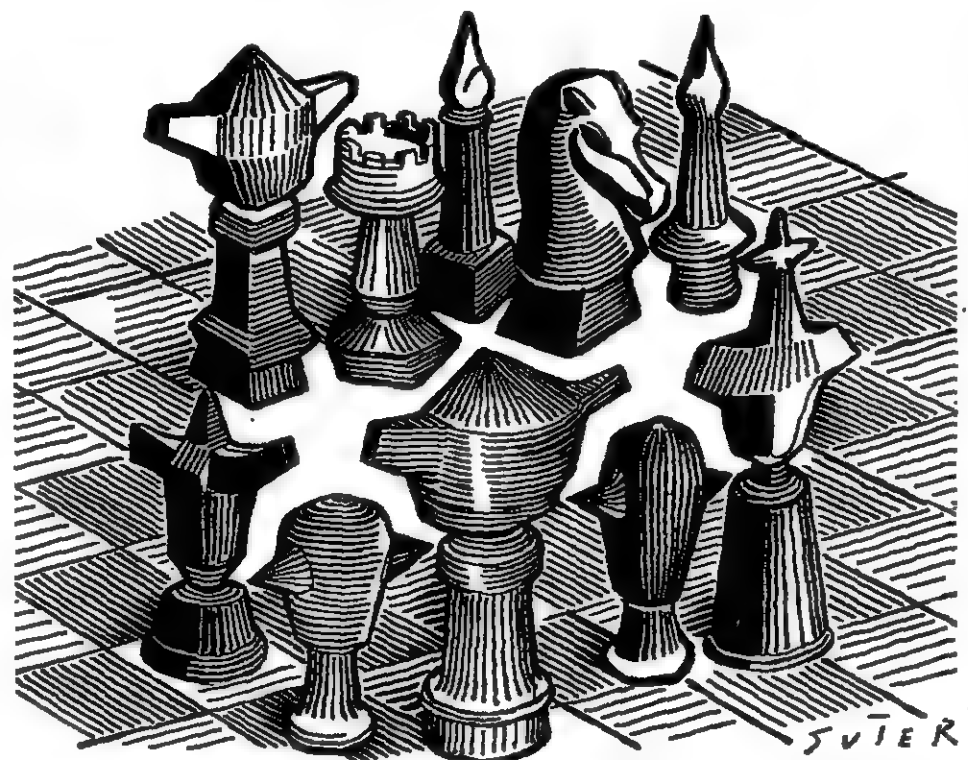
The Vikings, they say, brought it to England; certainly it was familiar here by the 12th century. Elizabeth I was a keen player, and she is reputed to have been a good one, though since she presumably played mostly with her courtiers, there may have been an element of co-operation, on the part of her opponents, in her victories. Philip of Spain played, too. So did Canute; and what is more, he cheated.

The game developed gradually; the older forms are hardly recognizable as chess (some versions included an alcaic element), but today's standard form has been long established. Capablanca, one of the very greatest of world champions, got bored with beating everyone who came against him, and proposed a board enlarged by two squares each way and with two extra pieces, one of them called the Chancellor. He might have got the new version off the ground, too, had it not been for the fact that soon after he put it forward Alekhine took the championship away from him on an ordinary board with not a Chancellor in sight. Alekhine was perhaps the most self-destructive player of this very dangerous game until Bobby Fischer went one worse. Ironically, if there is a "greatest" chess player (an absurd concept anyway) it is surely one of those two.

It is dangerous, too many great players have been on the edge of madness, or over it, for it to be a coincidence. The mind of a grandmaster is something that cannot be properly understood, so extraordinary is its ability; and those of the handful of what may be called the supergrandmasters defy imagination. So, of course, do the great artists: how did Beethoven think of the second movement of the Eighth Symphony? But there is a difference: the latter will be immediately apparent if we contemplate that astonishingly indeed, alarming - chess phenomenon called blindfold.

The player is not, of course, blindfolded; he simply sits alone, without a board or pieces, and plays the game in his head, his opponents' moves being told to him as they are made elsewhere. And the apostrophe in "opponents" is in the right place, in case you wondered: there are authenticated instances of chess masters playing more than fifty such games simultaneously. I sometimes think that the real wonder of the supergrandmasters is that a good many of them are perfectly sane.

Some, indeed, have been wonderfully full and rounded men. Not surprisingly, mathematics and music figure prominently among the leading chess players, and one world cham-



pion, Max Euwe of the Netherlands, was a lecturer in mathematics, mechanics, and astronomy. Some have had odd side-liners; Lasker, for instance, tried a variety of business schemes, all of which came to nothing (or to bankruptcy), his record being a pigeon-breeding establishment which failed, not surprisingly, because he tried to mate two male pigeons to get the thing properly started.

In addition to those who went mad under the strain (Akiba Rubinstein, for instance), and those who were probably mad to start with, it is clear that the rules of the mind are suspended for much of the chess world. High intelligence, for instance, though many leading players have had it, is plainly not needed; Fischer is not known to have done, said or thought anything at all other than about matters pertaining to chess, and once, when he gave up chess temporarily, he did nothing but play billiards for a couple of years.

It is widely believed that the history of chess is as thickly strewn with child prodigies as music with Mozarts and Menchins. Not so: there have been very few true prodigies, indeed only two can be certainly given the title - Capablanca and Reshevsky. But it is true that, at least today, it is a young man's game, so arduous and taxing are its demands. That, of course, was the inevitable consequence of rationalizing the way championships and tournaments are arranged: it is far better than the old, haphazard system in which champions could avoid challenges for years on end, but - along with the huge sums of money that champions can now command - it has made chess into a business, and a very big business.

But only, of course, away from the board. There, nothing tells except talent. Chess is, I believe, unique in that it has no element of chance or luck at all; he who plays the better move wins, every time. Incidentally, I say "he", because although there are some formidable powerful women players today, particularly from Georgia, for some inexplicable reason, none has yet established herself among the supergrandmasters.

One of the inevitable developments in the chess world has been its transformation into an

entirely professional concern. No player could now hope to conquer the world while playing only part-time, particularly because it isn't only a matter of playing; continual research is essential, now that entire books have been devoted to one variation of a standard opening. All wise players, throughout the years, have studied their potential opponents' games, but today they do so meticulously, with bodies of assistants to work with them. And it follows that it is very unlikely that any world champion, or indeed aspirant to the chair, will be in any real sense a sane man.

Max Euwe was the last world champion who could be thus described, and he was also the last amateur to hold the title. (His parallel in Britain was C.H.O.D. Alexander, also too much of a gentleman for the modern game.) Euwe would have been eaten alive by either Karpov or Kasparov, or for that matter Fischer; but he wouldn't have minded, which is why he would have lost to them.

Chess has spawned a huge literature outside the literature of the game itself. Stefan Zweig's *The Royal Game* is still a masterpiece of excitement and allusion, even to those who do not know the difference between Zugzwang and Stillestehen. There is even a musical, running in London at this moment, called *Chess*, though strict obedience to honesty obliges me to say that it is a stupendously boring one.

As a mere wood-pusher myself, I can only stand on the sidelines and wonder as Karpov and Kasparov slug it out, with hundreds of thousands of dollars - millions, ultimately - riding on the outcome of their match. Yet still, when all the fanfares have died away, and all the politicking has stopped, and all the bets have been made, there will be two men facing each other across a board of 64 squares, alternately black and white, each with eight pawns, two rooks, two bishops, two knights, one queen and one king, and each with nothing to help him but what he can find inside his head. May the better player win. He will.

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## On the wrong side of the tracks

A hundred million people live within three hours of Brussels, as the high-speed train flies. This simple statistic lies behind the decision by the transport ministers of Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands to set in motion a £4 billion construction project that could one day rival Europe's motorway network in economic importance.

The concept is simple: a star-shaped network of new railways from Brussels to Paris, London, Cologne and Amsterdam. TGVs (trains à grande vitesse) cruising at 180 mph would cover up to 400 miles between city centres within hours - the longest journey business travellers will accept without deciding to fly.

The success of TGV-Nord, as the French call the project - or at least the sections east of Brussels - is clear on Britain. If the £750 million Eurotunnel share issue fails, TGV-Nord is doomed. Assuming success for the Channel

Tunnel, the quality and capacity of BR's lines to Folkestone must be significantly improved to cope with the extra traffic the tunnel will bring (not to mention ordinary commuter traffic). There is no sign of this being done. While the average speed from Paris to Calais will be 145 mph, Waterloo-Folkestone will be covered at 61 mph. Compare this with today's 103 mph average between Reading and Swindon.

To attract businessmen, the most frequent fastest TGVs should leave Waterloo around 5 pm - just when they have to get to the airport for the congested tracks from Orpington and Sevenoaks, one of the tightest bottlenecks in BR's Network SouthEast. In peak hours, the French say, only three TGVs could run. Privately, BR officials are convinced that an extra pair of tracks will be needed from Orpington to the tunnel. Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's co-chairman, has hinted that his company might finance a high-speed line if nobody else will, and BR has set up a team to look at all the options.

British politicians have been slow to grasp the economic and environmental benefits which high-speed trains offer. Direct services to Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam international airports, for example, would enable trains to take over many short-haul and feeder services which airlines find unprofitable.

As the significance of 180 mph rail travel dawns, so it becomes ever more absurd that a government which insists on completing the M20 from Maidstone to Ashford should have specifically prohibited itself in the Channel Tunnel Act from making grants to BR for "the provision, improvement or development of international railway services."

In fairness, all five governments would prefer to see the new lines financed privately, and proposals to set up an international consortium called Eurailpass SA to finance and build the network were revealed last month.

Eurotunnel offers a much higher return than TGV-Nord - better than forecast in the prospectus if a high-speed line is built across Kent - but the risks are greater without government backing.

Richard Hope

The author is Editor of *Railway Gazette*.

T.E. Utley

## A prison reform that all ignore

I spent last Monday and Tuesday visiting the prison service, whose task is a unique illustration of the truth of the proposition that politics does not consist of "problems" to which there are known or even knowable "solutions". On Monday, I went to the prison officers' training centre at Newbold Revel, near Rugby, presided over by a sensitive and intelligent man called Paul Wainland. On Tuesday I went to Winson Green prison in Birmingham, governed by Peter Buxton, a down-to-earth officer of obvious humanity and vast common sense.

I started out with almost all the beliefs of the conventional wisdom in this matter. There are, I had accepted, far too many people in prison. Everything must be done, within the limits imposed by the need to respect public feeling and to protect society, to reduce the number by developing alternative punishments. In particular, women, who do not respond well to regimentation, should, as far as possible, be kept out of prison. The old Victorian prisons should be demolished or remodelled as rapidly as possible. My "short sharp shock" does not lead me wholly to abandon any of these beliefs, but it has led me to question all of them.

To begin with, the Victorians built very good prisons, their architecture dominated by recognition of the need for easy surveillance. I am told by those who ought to know that, in some respects, Victorian prison architecture is immensely superior to some modern models. But let me describe the atmosphere at Winson Green as it came over to me.

The prison is desperately overcrowded, generally harbouring about 1,000 prisoners of various kinds and, in most cases, keeping three men in each relatively small cell. The repellent practice of "slopping out" prevails here as in most other prisons - that is to say, prisoners have to relieve themselves during the night in chamber pots, the contents of which they deposit in lavatories when their cells are opened in the morning. Shortage of space prevents large numbers of prisoners from being regularly employed on any useful work. Some can spend up to 21 hours a day locked in their cells. Usually, because of lack of facilities, only one bath a week is permitted.

Yet Winson Green is known in the trade as an unusually "happy" prison. The key to that happiness is the generally excellent relationship between the prison officers and the inmates. That relationship has something of the same quality as that which prevails between the masters and pupils of an extremely dilapidated preparatory school. There is a common bond

of suffering; there is also a general realization that everything would dissolve into chaos unless an atmosphere of informal jollity was preserved.

Winson Green is largely a transition prison. People awaiting trial go there, men sentenced to long periods of imprisonment go there until they have been allocated to other prisons, and some relatively short sentences are entirely served there. A large proportion of those in the last category do not become recidivists. A touch of prison (in many cases preceded by alternative punishments) has been enough for them. Would it continue to be enough if Winson Green became markedly more comfortable and less overcrowded?

Deliberately brutalizing the life of prisoners is a bad thing on moral, if not utilitarian, grounds; there is no such brutality at Winson Green and, rightly, everything possible is being done to provide more workshops and facilities for access to lavatories during the night. But asking prisoners to accept the fact that society does not much care about them and will devote only a certain amount of its resources to their comfort may not be so bad an idea. I may add, in this connection, that the food compared very favourably with that provided by most conference centres not financed by the Americans. The Home Office maintains that 40 per cent of male prisoners in England and Wales do not come back within two years, and 60 per cent of women do not. For some people (notably women) prison is reformative.

There was, of course, the recidivist to whom I talked, who recited his offences as though they were an account of where he had spent his summer holidays. "You see," he told me, "when I'm out of work I steal to keep up my standard of living." For this sort of moral imbecility there is no known and certain cure; one simply has to keep such men out of harm's way for a substantial part of their lives.

Prison officers (for all the militancy of some of them) are very intelligent people with a high sense of professional duty and a healthy interest in their own careers. They are splendidly trained on a system devised by Keith Baxter, a sane Home Office psychologist, who has them taught not to be "aggressive" or "submissive" but "assertive". However, I did have a moment's doubt when I was shown, in the museum at Newbold Revel, the Bible presented by Prince Albert to the inmates of Portland Jail with an inscription expressing the hope that it would contribute to their "amendment". Would just a touch of this kind of "high moral tone" be out of place in dealing with these genial prisoners?

however... Philip Howard

## O! what a fall was there

Scene. The City. A Street. Enter Chevalier Nigelle, pursued by a Bear Market.

Nigelle: Blow Nikkei, sink Dow Jones, Hang Seng.  
The storm is up, and all is on the hazard.  
In peace there's nothing so becomes a state  
As small investors buying stocks and shares.  
Making nice profits, also quick returns;  
So render we back the argent of the state  
Unto the members of the family.  
But when

The blast of recession blows in our ears,  
Then comes the time to reef the sails and run  
Before the gale. The ship of state  
We are well placed to weather this fell storm.

Come the three corners of the world with stocks  
And we shall pull them. What goes up comes down.  
I never promised everlasting gold.  
Shadow John: The goose that laid your golden eggs is dead.  
Now come your chickens home to roost in flocks.  
O foolish, fond, fat man, who would not face  
The deficits of the West where Reagan reigns.

It serves you right. I told you so, Yaa Booh.  
Fred, A Small Punter: A fount for the City; and City slickers. I speak for the pools, and golden joys. Ere now I kept my humble necessities in a wallet 'neath the bed, or with the Woolwich. But I felt left out of this property-owning democracy and sent for a prospectus. Argal, what with the small print and the glossy pictures, the hype and the hope, I knew not whether I was coming or going. Lose the flotation, and the fortune. Why, man, if the Thames were dry, I am able to fill it with my tears.

Antonia: A vagrant preacher. Seek ye the Kingdom of Mammon, and look what happens.  
Nigelle: A fair exchange's no robbery, forsooth.  
Antonia: Fair is foul and foul is fair, fat fool.  
Nigelle: If money go before, all avenues there lie open.  
Antonia: Free market is the law of the jungle, Sir.

The rich grow richer: the weakest to the wall.  
Nigelle: Money is a good soldier, Sir, and will on.  
Antonia: The best garden that man has found,

But he must sell his ware after the rates of the market.

Antonia: There is no moral difference at all.

"Twixt gambling at cards or on the legs

Or bungs, betting, baccarat, or bridge

And gambling in your blessed Stock Exchange.

One method's even as pernicious

To the Body politic as the other kind.

And in degree the evil that is worked

Is greater far.

Chris Worrell

Nigelle: Tush and Tilly-vally, dear boy.

That way madness lies. Potations of thin tea

And 'thapplaude of the fanatic general.

Have dimmed your wits. A man is never more

Innocently employed than when making money.

Consider well the little lemming beasts.

Creatures that by a rule in nature teach

The act of order to the Stock Exchange.

They have a Governor of the Bank.

And other officers of diverts sorts;

Where some, like magistrates, make hay at home.

Others, like yuppies, armed with their screens,

Tap back upon the summer's velvet beds;

And when the cold winds blow, the silly fools

Panic and dive from off the dizzy peak

That beetles o'er his base above the sea.

Leaving Porsche, Filofax, and green wellies,

Spritzers and all. Our free market

Amibition should be made of sterner stuff.

Not all the participative enthusiasts supporters

grange. As Western

advocate of all three pro-

launcher, has expressed a

viability of the mini-

virtually every ESA men-

## DEATH

The bomb which exploded yesterday is an emblem of the history of Northern Ireland selected for a number of reasons who see their role in the violence symbolized by their names. Enniskillen gave its name to a regiment. It was a town who saw the outbreak of the Troubles. It was a town which elected a member of parliament. It was a town which elected a member of parliament. It was a town which elected a member of parliament.

Yesterday's attack was a doubt republican a moral attempt to create a moral security force action to end the displays at IRA funerals. The vast majority of the deaths and south of the border. reflexes, born of ancient and nonsense. After nearly two balance in the north, there is for confusion: the debate comes ahead of lesser points.

There have been previous than yesterday's. Those who fears about terrorism in sometimes seek support with the higher annual death accidents. But all such are essential purpose of the murder.

Terrorists do not merely injure: they have before objective which it is to reach through the narrow and death. Their long-term spread the contagious despair anxiety - fear that the law

## THE T

According to official statistics, old President of Tunisia was deposed by members of the government on Saturday. Specialists declared him dead. In truth, the Supreme Tunisian constitution called for a new president. The French press has been certified as unfit to go times during the last five years.

After a year of erratic behaviour, Bourguiba's imperial style last month when he named to lead his ruling party, his colleagues seem to have insisted that the crack extremists, after the 1986 was not delivering enough on his removal on Saturday. He have demanded death sentences a group of Islamic sympathisers today.

Bourguiba's imperial style in the fervour of Islamic should not be assumed the new President is soft manifestations. As head of since 1984 and Minister of last year he organized Islamic dissidents. His new not a military one, has a complexion.

Colonel Gaddafi is an inveterate Tunisian affairs, but Ben Ali. Only last week, he is said Libya joining the Friends of Tunisia to Algeria and Morocco. President seems certain to go with Paris, with all the vital and military support which Tunisia. He is also well ion.

The only way in which from his predecessor's foreign dealings with the Arab world.

Ministers from the 13 member European Space Agency will today to discuss the future initiatives that will determine Western Europe's position not simply the prestige embarking on projects superpowers have been hitherto, but also participate search and development have profound consequences advanced industrial economies.

Pointing out that the receives five times as much European counterpart - erably lower than the So for space - the ESA has increase in funding. It will its aspirations for the programme into reality.

The cost of funding the re-usable mini-shuttle participation in the US - station is estimated to be the next decade. That is, as the 21st century dawns, would have secured for its own with the superpower itself access to the community benefits that space experiment is expected to bring.

Not all the participative enthusiasts supporters grange. As Western advocate of all three pro-launcher, has expressed a viability of the mini-virtually every ESA men-









## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
November 7: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Duke and Duchess of York and The Princess Royal, were present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mrs John Dugdale, Air Vice-Marshal Richard Peirse and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN, were in attendance.

The Princess Royal, Patron of the Home Farm Trust, today attended a Service of Thanksgiving for the Trust's 25 years of work at Bristol Cathedral.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt) and the Bishop of Bristol (The Right Reverend Barry Rogers).

The Princess Royal, President of the Children's Fund, afterwards opened the Fund's new shop in Walcot Street, Bath.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Founder and Executive Chairman (Mrs Prue Clench).

The Princess Royal, President of the Children's Fund, afterwards opened the Fund's new shop in Walcot Street, Bath.

Mrs Richard Carew-Pole was in attendance.

November 8: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Duke of York, laid wreaths at the Cenotaph this morning on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

The Duchess of York and The Princess Royal were present during the ceremony.

Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN, Major Rowan Jackson, RM, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer were in attendance.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
November 7: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

November 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning during the Ceremony at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston was in attendance.

A wreath was laid on behalf of Her Majesty by Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
November 7: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Miss Alexandra Loyd, Sir John Riddell, Bt, the Hon Rupert Fairfax, Mr John Haslam, Mr Philip Mackie, Surgeon-Commander Anthony Osborne, RN, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson were in attendance.

Their Royal Highnesses were present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 8: The Prince and Princess of Wales laid a wreath at the Cenotaph this morning on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

The Princess of Wales was present during the ceremony.

**Birthdays today**  
Mr Spino Assand, former vice-president, United States, 69; Mr Kenneth Ashton, trades unionist, 62; Lord Brabourne, 63; Mr David Constant, cricket umpire, 46; Professor J.A. Dudgeon, microbiologist, 71; Mr George Dunlop, chairman, ASW Holdings, 54; Sir Robin Gillen, former Lord Mayor of London, 62; Mr Ronald Harwood, actor and writer, 53; Miss Katharine Hepburn, actress, 78; Mr Hugh Leonard, playwright, 61; Air Vice-Marshal K.G. Nairn, 89; Dame Kathleen Raven, former chief nursing officer, DHSS, 77; Miss Stella Richmond, television producer, 65; Viscount Weir, 54; Mr Tom Weiskopf, golfer, 45.

**Service luncheon**  
RAF Tempus Association  
The annual RAF Tempus Association (138 and 161 Squadrons) held a reunion luncheon at the Anchor Hotel, Tempusford, Bedfordshire, on Saturday. Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges presided and Lord and Lady Pym and Mr Oluf Reed Olsen were among the guests.

**Service dinners**  
14th/20th King's Hussars  
Major-General Sir Michael Palmer, Colonel of the Regiment, presided at the annual dinner of the 14th/20th King's Hussars Regimental Association held on Saturday at the Barton Grange Hotel, Preston.

4th Battalion  
The Kings' Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (TA)  
Brigadier R. Preston presided at the annual dinner of the 4th Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (TA) Officers' Club held on Saturday at Minden House, Pontefract.

814/1851 Naval Air Squadron  
Mr R.J. Cole presided at a dinner of 814 and 1851 Naval Air Squadrons held on Saturday at the May Fair Hotel, Vice-Admiral Sir William Crawford and Mr D. Turner also spoke.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia)  
The Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia) Dining Club held a dinner at the Castle, Monmouth, on Saturday. The Joint Honorary Colonel, Brigadier John Hooper, presided and the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Muller, gave an address.

**PICK OF THE WEEK AT CHRISTIE'S**

Sir Winston Churchill, KG, OM, Hon RA: "Mimizan"

In this sale of Modern British and Irish Pictures on Thursday 12th November at 2.30pm and Friday 13th November at 10.30pm Sir Winston Churchill is represented by no less than three pictures: Mimizan; The Blue Sitting Room, Trent Park; and A Villa, Cap Martin.

For further information about this and other sales this week, and for a copy of the monthly sales calendar, please telephone 01-839 2746.

8 King Street, SW1

Fine Art Auctioneers since 1766

Clifford Longley

Failure of Rome synod may galvanize Catholic church into involving laity

Another synod has just finished, somewhat disastrously. It was not the General Synod of the Church of England in Westminster, however, but the International Synod of Bishops in Rome, which is convened every two years by the Pope to advise him on issues of the day.

In due course the eventual success or failure of the growing reconciliation between Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism may come to depend on what the Westminster synod makes of the Roman synod's performance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson was in attendance. His Royal Highness, Colonel, Welsh Guards, accompanied by Her Royal Highness, this afternoon attended a Remembrance Day Service at the Guards Memorial, Horse Guards.

Mrs George West and Major Alexander Malcolm were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
November 7: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this evening at The Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 8: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this morning during the ceremony at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

The Duchess of Gloucester left Heathrow Airport, London, today for the United States of America to visit The British Home in Chicago, and attend a Reception and Dinner in Aid of The Courtaid Institute of Art Fund.

Her Royal Highness, Patron of Foster Parents Plan (UK), will also visit the Headquarters of Foster Parents Plan International in Rhode Island.

Mrs Euan McCorkquodale is in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
ST JAMES'S PALACE  
November 7: The Duke of Kent was present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 8: The Duke of Kent laid a wreath at the Cenotaph this morning on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

The Duchess of Kent was present during the ceremony.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, accompanied by The Duchess, today left Royal Air Force Northolt in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Spain.

Their Royal Highnesses were received upon arrival at Northolt by His Excellency Senor Don José J. Puig de Bellacasa (Ambassador of Spain).

Sir Richard Buckley and Mrs Peter Wilmet-Siwell are in attendance.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
November 7: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

November 8: Princess Alexandra was present during the Ceremony at the Cenotaph this morning on the occasion of Remembrance Day.

A memorial service for the 17th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, on Thursday, November 12, 1987, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Grenville Howard, VRD, RNR, will be held tomorrow, at 3 pm at the Church of All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street, London, EC3.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Bernard Fagg will be held at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, at 2.30 pm on Saturday, November 14, 1987.

A reception was held at The Orangery, Settrington, Malton, North Yorkshire.

Mr N.W.A. Mann and Miss C.C. Boam. The marriage took place on Saturday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr Nicholas Mann, elder son of Sir Michael Mann, of Purley, Surrey, and of Lady Mann, of Kenley, Surrey, to Miss Caroline Boam, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs A.A. Boam, of London, SW1. The Rev Neville Thomas officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Olivia Williams, George Williams and Miss Katharine Boam. Mr Dominic Henderson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Venice.

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Captain G.A.S.C. Wilson, RN and Mrs A.C. Keig. The marriage took place quietly in London on November 7, of Captain Gordon Wilson, RN, and Mrs Carole Keig (née Sinclair).

**Appointments**  
Lord Cammoy to be a member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

Mr Ken Evans to be a member of the Local Government Boundary Commission for England from December 1.

Mr B.A. Carter to be President of the Association of Corporate Treasurers from January 1, in succession to Mr G.W. Leahy.

Mr Nicholas Nelson to be a member of the Post Office Board.

**Reception**  
Independent Broadcasting Authority

Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, was the host at a reception at Lancaster House yesterday to mark the opening of *The London Screenings*. Diplomatic representatives, delegates from foreign broadcasting services and senior figures from the Independent Broadcasting system were among the guests.

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## Clifford Longley

# Failure of Rome synod may galvanize Catholic church into involving laity

Another synod has just finished, somewhat disastrously. It was not the General Synod of the Church of England in Westminster, however, but the International Synod of Bishops in Rome, which is convened every two years by the Pope to advise him on issues of the day.

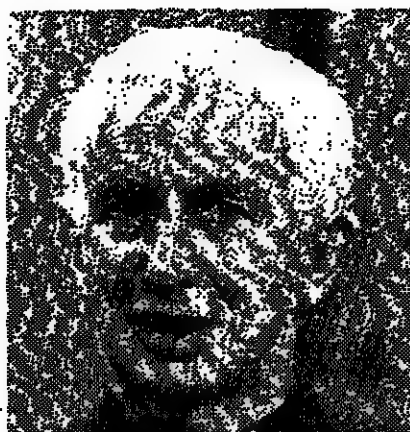
In due course the eventual success or failure of the growing reconciliation between Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism may come to depend on what the Westminster synod makes of the Roman synod's performance.

When last year the Church of England synod debated the progress made so far, one key objection to the Roman Catholic system rose inexorably to the surface and became the major focus of Anglican discontent. It concerned the notorious neglect of lay participation in the government of the Roman Catholic Church and in the formation of its teaching, contrasted with the role played by the Anglican laity, especially through Anglicanism's own synodical structure.

The protest came from lay members, and the effect was to put down a new condition, practical rather than theological, which will have to be met before Anglicans, as a body, can take Roman Catholics, as a body, seriously as possible partners in a united church. And the Roman synod just ended was the great opportunity, notwithstanding its wholly episcopal membership, to begin to address the problem, for its entire theme was the role of the laity in the church. It was an embarrassing and frustrating failure.

The English Catholic bishops had prepared for the synod fully and openly, with extensive consultations in all the directions they could think of. But their leader at Rome, Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster, has said on his return that the synod suffered from being at once too narrow in its scope, and so wide as to be vast and unmanageable. In spite of his "inevitable disappointment" he also came back with a "sense of hope" (but Cardinal Hume is a man of great faith).

The objection to the Roman Catholic Church's treatment of its laity, from Anglicans and Catholics alike, has not



Cardinal Basil Hume: A sense of hope.

been the Catholic bishops have never discussed the issue among themselves; but that discussing it among themselves is no answer.

Although there were a few hand-picked lay persons present at the synod, they were selected by Rome on a basis which remains a mystery, and they were in no sense representative of anything except some Roman curial official's question-begging definition of what a good layman is. One bishop there said of the lay official presence was packed with right-wingers.

A Canadian bishop, Mgr Donat Chasson, of Moncton, has complained in the *Toronto Star* that instead of real dialogue they found themselves being lectured by Vatican bureaucrats. The eleven million Catholics of Canada got precisely "nothing" out of the synod, he said.

As *The Tablet* remarks, the loss is not just the laity's; the question mark now hangs over the future of this institution itself. Its pending relegation to the margins of significance represents a triumph for the Roman curia's instinctive ultramontanist and papal authoritarianism.

The international synod was the one key structure put in place after the Second Vatican Council to give the

church outside the Vatican some say in how things were done — a necessary target, therefore, for those who want the Second Vatican Council forgotten as soon as possible.

Its collapse would also be a major ecumenical setback, for Roman Catholicism's possible partners in unity are all bound to insist that the only context on which they could live in a papal church would be one where the papacy was an open and shared, even a democratic, institution. The international synod could, in such a view, be one small step in the right direction, but with a long way still to go.

Perhaps the international synod needed to fail, to galvanize the whole Roman Catholic Church to look for something better. The lesson for all those bishops who went to Rome hopefully and came away sad is that "the laity" can never again be dealt with as an item on a bishops' agenda, even the only item on a month-long agenda.

The "role of the laity" will have to be tackled practically, starting at the bottom, by setting up representative local and national institutions, and eventually international ones, and giving them weight. The bold solution would be to hand over to such bodies sufficient power to ensure that they control such as control of all the church's finances and fund-raising, with the right to decide how the money is spent.

Behind the crisis of ecclesiastical management in the Roman Catholic Church there is also, and connected with it, a financial crisis. The people are withholding their cash; and the Vatican itself is thoroughly strapped for it. The laity have the money; but they are not going to part with it while millions of dollars are spent on "private, secret bishops' seminars", particularly futile seminars about themselves from which they are excluded.

Meanwhile the Anglican laity can be helped the Catholic laity by keeping up their pressure on the ecumenical process, in the knowledge that they will be pushing the Roman Catholic Church in the direction it has to go.

## Marriages

Mr D.G. Evans-Bevan and Miss P.A. Sweeney. The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Halesowen, North Yorkshire, of Mr David Evans-Bevan, eldest son of Sir Martin and Lady Evans-Bevan, of Felinewydd, Brecon, Powys, to Miss Philippa Sweeney, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Sweeney, of East Moors, Helmsley, North Yorkshire. The Rev D. Senior officiated.

A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road and the honeymoon will be spent in Thailand.

Mr P.A. Flory and Miss B.J. Miller. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, Tyers Green, Buckinghamshire, of Mr Peter Andrew Flory, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Flory, of Tyers Green, Bucks, to Miss Beatrice Jane Miller, youngest daughter of Sir Oliver and Lady Miller, of Penn, Buckinghamshire. The Rev Michael Hall officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Portia Birch, Emily Goater, James Tedder, Charles Goater and Miss Susan Couper. Mr Matthew Roberts was best man.

A reception was held at The Orangery, Settrington, Malton, North Yorkshire.

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## Forthcoming marriages

The Hon C.F. Wigoder and Miss E.S. Duke-Cohan. The engagement is announced between Charles Francis Wigoder, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.F. Wigoder, of London, and Elizabeth Sophia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Einar Duke-Cohan, of Totterdean.

Mr A.J. Taylor and Miss C.V. Elliott. The engagement is announced between Julian, eldest son of Mr J.A. Taylor, of Rumer Hall, Welford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Mrs E.G. Stoupe, of Shirk Oak Farm, Woodchurch, Kent, and Catherine, twin daughter of Lord and Lady Elliott of Morpeth, of Lipwood Hall, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Mr S.M. Harding and Miss G.M. Watts. The engagement is announced between Stephen Martin, younger son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Harding, of Marbury, Dorset, and Gillian Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Watts, of Wasting, Glamorgan.

Mr H.W. Gregson and Miss M.B. Rossi. The engagement is announced between Henry, only son of Mr and Mrs H.A. Gregson, of Newton Ferrers, Devon, and Della, daughter of Sir Hugh Rossi, MP, and Lady Rossi, of London, SW1.

Mr J.S. Austin and Miss Z.M. Oswald. The engagement is announced between James, only son of Mr and Mrs John Austin, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Zandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Oswald, of Great Hallingbury, Essex.

Captain S.F. Deskin and Miss R.E. Masson. The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M.F. Deskin, of Munster, West Germany, and Rachel, younger daughter of the Rev John and Mrs Masson, of Dunford, West Sussex.

Mr M.R. Edwards and Dr K.M. Boodie. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Tony Edwards, of Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, and Katherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Boodie, of Peaslake, Surrey.

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## THE ARTS

# Marconi, Marie Curie, Gustav Dalén, Henry Ford. Who's the odd one out?

Grazie, Signor Marconi for your radio.  
Merci, Madame Curie for radium.

Thanks, Henry Ford for your motors. Tack, Dr. Gustav Dalén for the Aga cooker.

No, Dr. Dalén is not the odd one out. Yes, he is the only Swede.

He was also, like Guglielmo Marconi and Marie Curie, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist.

You've probably never heard of him, so who was Gustav Dalén? He is the man to whom thousands of seamen owe their lives; because he invented a thing called Dalén's Sun Valve that turns a lightship's lights on by night and puts them out by day, automatically. That's why they gave him the Nobel Prize.

He was the scientist so dedicated to his work that he was blinded in an explosion during one of his experiments, yet he still went on later to complete the experiment.

He was also the man who invented the only cooker in the world that roasts, bakes, boils, stews, steams, simmers, fries, braises, grills, casseroles and toasts, yes toasts (bet you thought an Aga couldn't, didn't you?) perfectly.

More than that, though, what Dr. Dalén did in 1922 was to reinvent the cooker.

He simply couldn't find a cooker in existence to satisfy his exacting scientific standards.

So combining his knowledge of combustion, metallurgy and nutrition with kitchen common sense, he invented the Aga.

Despite the advent of microwaves and fan ovens, there is still nothing in the world that cooks food better than an Aga.

Remembering what a pain it is waiting for the oven to heat up, Gustav Dalén made sure you never have to do that with his Aga. It's ready anytime.

Then, pondering the inscrutable riddle of the boiling-over pan, he came up with a simmering plate big enough to hold three saucepans that won't let them boil over. Ever.

The boiling plate, though, boils a pint of water faster than an electric kettle. It holds three saucepans, too.

More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that our Dr. Dalén just might have been psychic.

Well, can you think of any other cooker that runs throughout the day on cheap rate overnight electricity? Believe us, there isn't one.

To Gustav Dalén, making a cooker run on the principle of stored heat was just the most efficient way to make it. It still is.

But how was he to know the Central Electricity Generating Board would come up with 'night storage' if he wasn't psychic?

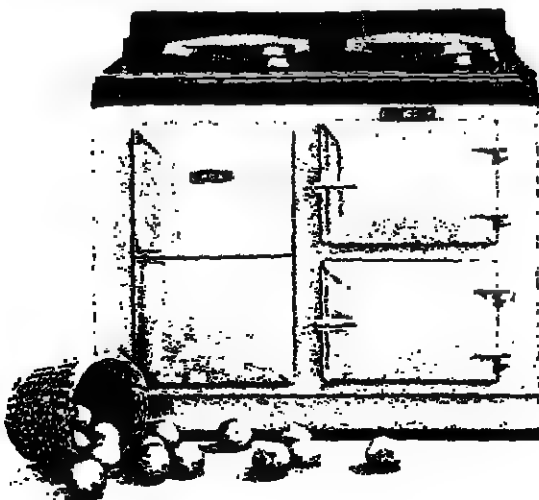
Anyway, since you can now buy an electric Aga (as well as one that runs on natural gas, LPG, oil or solid fuel), it's the only cooker in the world that can run on nothing but off-peak electricity.

Impressed? We thought you might be. If you'd like to see a live Aga, any of our distributors can show you one. Or return the coupon to Aga, Freeport, Ketley, Telford, Shropshire TF1 3BR and we'll tell you all about them.

Oh yes, who is the odd one out? It's Henry Ford. You know him. He's odd because he was no scientist. He was just clever enough to sell cars by the million, saying: "Any colour you like so long as it's black."

Well, you can buy an Aga in green, blue, red, brown, cream, white or even gloriously black vitreous enamel.

Psychic or not, the only really odd thing about Gustav Dalén is that his name wasn't Gustav Aga.



Please tell me how to get a world famous Aga.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ AT397  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Aga, Freeport, Ketley, Telford, Shropshire TF1 3BR. Tel: (0952) 641100.



# The director's contract

With his *The Belly of an Architect* on current release, Peter Greenaway is already at work on his next film.

Chris Peachment met him in Suffolk



Director Peter Greenaway: "I like reconstructing people in my films."

Not far inland from Southwold in Suffolk is the small town of Wangford. Apparently this place inspired a simple gynaecologist called Sam Hunt to pursue a highly successful parallel career as a country and western singer under the stage name Hank Wangford.

This fact has nothing whatsoever to do with Peter Greenaway's latest film *Drowning by Numbers* which he is currently shooting in the landscapes nearby. Although with a "Greenaway film" (as the man himself calls them, not without irony) one can never be too sure what is likely to turn up. In Greenaway's world, everything is connected, if only by coincidence.

The location on this particular day is a tall, narrow redbrick house which more or less consists of one large room on top of another. It looks more like a folly designed to catch the eye of an eighteenth-century man of taste in a nearby manor, although it is rumoured among the film crew to be a former smuggler's house, since the cellar is cavernous and the roof was once flat to enable the inmates to keep watch for the excise men. Either way, it fills the requirements of the Greenaway taste for eccentricity in architecture.

Greenaway is shooting a scene at one end of a tree-lined avenue which somehow managed to survive the ravages of the recent hurricane. After introductions, his opening gambit is "Let me think back over what you've written about me in the past, and decide whether to punch you on the nose".

To be fair, Greenaway's treatment at the hands of too many of the mainstream British critics has been sufficiently shabby to warrant the pugnacious stance. In France, where editions of *Cahiers du Cinéma* are devoted to *The Draughtsman's Contract*. Over here, true to the British distrust of ideas in art, he was generally marked down as too clever for his own good. "Pretentious" was a word that was always cropping up," says Greenaway, "though God knows what I was supposed to be pretending to."

After a little fancy footwork, bobbing and weaving around the subject of how we were going to take to each other, one of the actresses is now ready to be put in a wheelbarrow for the next scene. Greenaway turns his attention to the take, and the production manager performs a time-honoured manoeuvre known as "clearing the set". The lady in the wheelbarrow is to be naked, since she has just been fished out of the sea, and while she can tolerate the crew's 16 pairs of male eyes upon her, it seems

that a stranger's 17th pair would be too much.

Disgruntled at this spoilsport attitude, I turn my attention to a herd of cows in the background. Needless to say these are not just any old cows. They are Greenaway cows. Especially imported to this field, the White Park cow is a breed which dates back to 1248. I am not entirely sure of the significance of this yet.

The three leading ladies of *Drowning by Numbers* are all called Cissie Colpitts, and one of the many things they have in common is that they all drown their husbands; one in the bath, one in a pool, one in the sea. Cissie 2 (Juliet Stevenson) is the daughter of Cissie 1 (Joan Plowright). The provenance of Cissie 3 (Joely Richardson) is not too clear, but generally taken to be a niece of some sort. All of them

share a Lady Bracknell ability with epigrams, a taste for swimming and a coroner (Bernard Hill) who is sadly in love with them all.

In fact Cissie Colpitts is a lady who first appeared in the commentary to Greenaway's film-without-actors *A Walk Through H.* in a walk-through part as the lover of Tubal Luper. Luper was an infuriating ornithologist who knew everything. Peter Greenaway's father was an ornithologist, and Greenaway himself wears the flat cap and green wellingtons of country pursuits.

"I like resurrecting people," he says. "The two brothers in *Zed and Two Nothings* were an expansion of characters number 42 and 43 in *The Falls* (a catalogue of all the people who had survived an unnamed world-wide catastrophe, and whose name began

with the letters Fall...) which were based on the Quai twins (who also happen to be film makers)." One thing you can definitely say about a Greenaway film: there is never less in them than meets the eye.

"*The Falls* is now ten years old, and like any encyclopedia, needs revising. I would like to do a video remake of it, and in ten years, rework it as a book."

Greenaway spent 11 years of his professional life as an editor for the Central Office of Information, which must have satisfied his urgent desire for listing and cataloguing if nothing else, but he trained as a painter, and his scripts are always littered with painterly instructions about framing and lighting the landscapes.

"This film is much inspired by Corot. Also I have always been intrigued by the landscapes of Claude Lorraine wrestling with a snake, say, relegated to some tiny little figures in the foreground, dominated by a vast expanse of the Roman campagna. Still I must be careful. After *The Draughtsman's Contract*, the actors all said 'Well, nice film, Peter, but where am I?'"

This business of how much leeway to allow to his actors is clearly something over which he is much exercised of late. His early films had no actors at all, and he expressed a great liking for the "omnipotence of the voice-over". Brian Dennehy's eruptions in *The Belly of an Architect* was the first time a "Greenaway film" admitted to the existence of emotion and the generally ragged nature of human experience. It was, in his own words, "less conspired" and may well mark a turning point for Greenaway. He says he would like to work again with Dennehy, an idea which would surely yield mutual benefit.

The light begins to draw in, although this worries the French cameraman Sacha Vierny (one-time collaborator with Alain Resnais) less than it might. The naked lady is stranded up the path by Juliet Stevenson for the last time. The rabbits in hutches, which are scattered in random fashion over the lawn, continue doing their rabbit affairs. "This rabbit," says cameraman Sacha Vierny, indicating one energetic example, "he is copulating like a rabbit." For a man with very little English, this shows a remarkable grasp of idiom.

On reflection I would rather be punched on the nose by Greenaway than any other British film maker, not least because he is shorter than me. However, Alan Parker once said that he would leave the country if Greenaway ever made another film. I wonder if that promise exists in writing anywhere.

# Design of the times

Guts, wit and ingenuity were characteristics which the young Terence Conran announced that he liked in an object, and so he would not doubt have approved of his profile in *The South West Show* (ITV, Sunday).

This was an entertaining and appropriately stylish rehearsal of the familiar story of how Habitat 67 conquered the High Street - at its best in the early days of the struggle to give the nation a well-designed salad bowl.

## TELEVISION

But for all its style, the programme has been much better made 10 years earlier, once a name has been knighted for its services to shopping it is a little late to introduce him in the mass audience.

1914 All Out (ITV, Sunday) was also a programme which could easily have been made 10 years earlier, since a landscape of sunny, lush, harvested cornfields, buzzing with the gentle drone of Northern dialect, has now become a cliché of the commercial break.

Every shire house in England must have worked in this gentle drama of a Yorkshire village during the First World War. Its charms were in character and dialogue; there were no pretensions in social history. Only the unfolding of a rural narrative of birth, marriage, death and cricket.

In contrast, *The Charade* (ITV, Sunday) is becoming a lethal cocktail of moral dilemmas, as Nigel Havers' seductive psychopath emerges as considerably more sympathetic than the ghostly long-haired conspiracy of his enemies. There are wonderfully selfless performances by Rosemary Leach and Bernard Hepton as hideous half-bred suburbanites set to clip his wings.

The entire production has the peculiar charm of the home counties between the wars. There is a wealth of fringed lampshades, leaded windows, brick fireplaces, oak beams and other mock Tudor monstrosities. Similarly, the morality of this dismal society is equally phoney.

Celia Brayfield

# A tale told by an idiot

**THEATRE**  
*The Winter's Tale*  
Crucible, Sheffield

This production lasts close on three-and-a-half hours, which is over-indulgent even for a quality version; for one so gratingly misconceived, rarely spoken and packed with extravagant distractions the evening seemed interminable.

Within the hexagonal white stage of the Crucible a lump of rock rises from a circular basin. The costumes are soot, modern suits, relieved by the occasional toga. Speeches are hushed and portentous, the movements slow, with Polixenes and Hermione pausing gravely like figures in a Hockney double portrait.

Leontes is one of the most difficult of all Shakespeare heroes for an actor to build; his abrupt, overwhelming jealousy is a datum we are required to accept without rational cause or knowledge of



his nature. But Jim Broadbent's smothered or dry or gasped delivery is not the means to draw us into the character. Helen Cooper's Hermione is a mouse. The cool, dancing voice of Rosalind Knight's Paulina is welcome but by then it is apparent that the cast are losing confidence in their director's conception of the play.

Not trusting the text to work for us, Steven Pimlott peoples the Sicilian court with bloody-minded, faceless demon courtiers, called forth by the King's

jealousy. The placing of the figures upon the stage becomes increasingly surrealistic before shifting gear into a cinema-organ routine when the central rock sinks slowly beneath the stage with Leontes and his stricken court.

The Bohemian scenes are no improvement - worse when Pimlott's demons come back as squirming imps. Planetary spheres appear in the heavens; more spheres on the ground. Most of the speaking is excruciatingly dull, and it would only be charitable to suppose the cast have given up the struggle to compete with the stage effects: when nothing was happening but actors talking, it was easy to nod off. To what purpose is it to pretend Shakespeare is psychological ballet if nobody remembers that it is dramatic verse?

Jeremy Kingston

In Irving Wardle's review of *Naked* last Saturday, the actor referred to was John McEnery, not Peter McEnery.

# Red Square vox pop

**RADIO**

Radio is often at its best when it offers windows, telescopes, sometimes microscopes onto the lives of other people. If on 4 (Radio 4, Tuesday, repeating Wednesday) is currently taking advantage of what will prove either an enduring change or, if things go otherwise, a brief interlude to train a glass upon a hitherto distant prospect: Soviet Russia.

Smiled upon, welcomed by the new spirit of openness, Gordon Clough and Bridget Kendall, both fluent Russian speakers, have been into the Soviet Union recording the opinions of a variety of citizens, not all of them by any means paragons of socialist virtue.

Already in part one of *A Revolution Without Shots* the message is unmistakable. Mr Gorbachev has a battle on his hands if he is to stir this enormous avian with the wings of an eagle and the body of a dodo into some kind of flight.

For the average comrade *perestroika* means the prospect of an end to guaranteed employment and guaranteed joke-prices for food: it means the stirring of mental stumps reduced by years of disuse to

near immobility and it means believing not only that Gorbachev and his supporters are right in their analysis but that they will survive the inevitable conservative counter-attack to prove it. Everyone knows what happened to Khrushchev. One comrade succinctly put her finger on a fragment of the problem: "I have no habit to believe my government".

The two remaining parts of *A Revolution Without Shots* are obligatory listening and I foresee the same will go for part two of Brian King's *Lawyers in Action* (Radio 4, Tuesday). Solicitors - The CIPs of the Legal World was the first half of this everyday story of legal folk; tomorrow is the turn of the barristers. So far Mr King has used the eavesdropping mike technique on a few days in the life of an ordinary firm of Warwickshire solicitors to give an intimate and fascinating view of the many-faceted client relationship. As each case unfolded so the forgotten notion of the lawyer as family counsellor and friend began to perk up like a willing blossom in the rain.

One reason why *The Golden Years* (Radio 3, Friday) has lain unperformed in the library of the University of Austin, Texas, for more than

40 years is plain enough. To portray the destruction of the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan calls for the panache and the resources of a Cecil B de Mille. But radio need never pause at a detail such as that and so under Martin Jenkins this early play of Arthur Miller has at last found a first performance.

Its story is one of the most compelling imaginable: how Cortez and his little band of desperadoes made a virtue of necessity and overthrew the empire of Montezuma. Whether the Mexican emperor truly believed that the Spaniards fulfilled the prophecy of the king that should come out of the east is open to question. He may just as well have glimpsed the awesome power and ruthlessness embodied in the Conquistador, known his fate was sealed and used the myth as face-saver.

Miller dwells on the first, perhaps because it more nearly parallels his vision of a Europe hypnotised by Hitler. I thought the play told the story, or a part of it, honourably without ever taking wing. It remained a piece of history dramatized, rather than a drama that illuminated and enlarged a piece of history.

David Wade

## CONCERTS

**BBC PO/Berio**  
Studio 7, Manchester

Because it is so very rarely performed, Berio's *Epifanie* tends to be remembered less in the way that Cathy Berberian performed it for the commercial recording. Hence the surprising delight last night of a fresh approach from Elizabeth Lawrence, singing the soprano solos in the first of three concertos Berio is giving with the BBC Philharmonic in Manchester and London.

In the Berberian version, *Epifanie* is a vehicle for the many voices of the soloist, a set of insinuating, whispering, rhapsodic and combative songs with orchestral interludes. Miss Lawrence, however, brought much more unity to the various settings, and without compromising their range, made them all reveal aspects of a fresh lyricism with minimal trappings.

This changed the whole nature of the work: the vocal sections were not now delicate showpieces but stages in a continuous journey (as usual, Berio preferred the ordering of sections that ends with the dismissive, challenging *Brecht*). Instead of being the protagonist, the voice kept entering instead to turn the orchestral discussion in a new direction, and the score could certainly bear greater attention when it was being so exuberantly and skillfully played.

The purely orchestral *Formazioni* measures the developments and, more particularly, the constancies in Berio's music, which it represents a quarter-century on, having been finished this year

for performance by the Concertgebouw.

It has the same combination of stammering detail and optimistic contour as *Epifanie*, and again changes the orchestral disposition to bring about new blendings, especially a beautiful line in polished, whistling mixtures of woodwind and strings. Lasting for 16 minutes, it begins with a lustreous monotone which remains in view while activity increases all around.

There is then a huge upheaval in the brass, leading to a climax of trills where the orchestra swells as if its mark is being wrong. This slowly subsides, and the piece is out off just when the brass are starting to get nasty again. It is a strong, striking achievement, and can be heard again in the orchestra's broadcast concert on Tuesday.

Paul Griffiths

**ECO/Uchida**  
Royal Festival Hall

Those who like their Mozart perfect would have warned to the piano playing of Mitsuko Uchida in this concert, in which she was also directing the English Chamber Orchestra. In the C major Concerto, K415, her phrasing was unflinching in its sheer elegance, her sound and her rhythm exquisitely pure and meticulously controlled. And the orchestra responded with impeccable politeness.

Or in other words, this was an unimaginative performance that may have showed the angelic side of the composer but neglected his human side, important even, or perhaps especially, in a work like this one, which fails to touch extremes of profundity. Period style performances have

taught us that Mozart need not be like this. By paying more attention to inner detail in the orchestral parts - often the violas were simply inaudible - and by injecting a little cut and thrust into the proceedings as a whole, Uchida could have done the concerto a much more positive service.

Equally, in the later, urgent and sombre drama of the C minor Concerto, K491, Uchida, for all her poise, failed to realize convincingly the true colours of the music. Here, perhaps in part because of the size of the hall, there was little sense of any intimate communication, and the colourlessness that characterized Uchida's performance of the slow movement of the C major work also spilled over to the Larghetto in the C minor.

Again the orchestral playing was covered with too much lavish cantabile and insufficient real expression, the sort achieved in Mozart only through meticulous enunciation of detail, despite the fineness of the general sound. Even were one to accept 19th-century premises as a valid starting point, the reading lacked immediacy and any great sense of occasion.

It could, however, have been worse. Before each concerto, José Luis García directed from the leader's desk performances of the *Serenata Notturna*, K239, and the four *Contradanzas*, K267, which were often nothing but dull. In the former, the March and Minuet both trod with an unacceptably heavy pat. One cannot imagine Mozart's audience, however polite and aristocratic, tolerating that, even in their background music.

Stephen Pettitt

# Bravura new world

**DANCE**

**La Bayadere**  
Studio, Glasgow

One advantage of the Scottish Ballet's new Studio Theatre is that it gives scope for experimentation. The company is using it in unexpected as well as obvious ways. Later this month there will be several new works by young choreographers, but the main item in the programme premiered on Thursday is this company's first shot at one of Petipa's most famous classic showpieces, from *La Bayadere*.

To dance this demanding virtuoso choreography, where even the corps de ballet has

long passages of exposed bravura technique, is a challenge. To do it for the first time in so intimate a theatre, without any possibility of distance leading to enchantment, is cruel; yet the cast headed by Judy Moneky coped gratifyingly well. Credit must go not only to the dancers but to Cecilia Barrett who staged the production.

It was complicated by an inability to complete an agreement with the musicians union. This necessitated performing *La Bayadere* unexpectedly to a piano accompaniment (special praise for Trevor Walker's expert playing at short notice).

The same cause forced the cancellation of Peter Darrell's *La Peri*. Instead Noriko

Ohara and Vincent Hanton gave a glittering, warm-hearted account of the *Corsairs de l'Inde*. They and Frankie Ann also gave a thrilling account of the leading roles in Jack Carter's dramatic *Three Dances to Japanese Music*.

There was a bonus, too, in the shape of a new work by Darrell: the first ballet ever to take its title from a headline in *The Times*. *Economy in Street Jacket But Still Room For Movement* made neat use of strait jackets, impassioned dancing, music by Bach and Elgar and some caricatured political personages for witty, incisive comment. It was rightly appreciated by an enthusiastic house.

John Percival

# ROYAL

The Princess of Wales Sports Association for the

On the eve of the Princess Royal's visit to Korea and her trip to Thailand in aid of Save the Children. William Greaves examines the art of Royal patronage.

A Save the Children spokesman said that the Princess Royal's visit to Thailand in aid of Save the Children was a "very important" one. The Princess Royal's visit to Thailand in aid of Save the Children was a "very important" one. The Princess Royal's visit to Thailand in aid of Save the Children was a "very important" one.

plum jobs: they rarely carry their heads under their own wings, gallop around on their chargers and ingrain people to death.

Female ghosts, on the other hand, mainly walk surreptitiously at window and doorway, bloodless white. Occasionally they get a chance to make some china, but rarely, and get credited with any more much stronger than the embodied sob.

Given this impenetrable legend and story, the matter of time before the red-blooded female fisher rose to the occasion. And sure enough, the *Book of Ghosts* was written by women and for women. It is a story of women from Lady Godiva to Aquila to Fay Weldon, contributed tales of ghostly grave-diggers, abandoned houses and white faces in the dusk.

But the plaintive notes of the there: as Jennifer Uglow, who wrote an analytical preface, says dreamily: "What a strange about these women's stories is how few have been in them. Lots of hair, blood. Women seem to be concerned with clinging to the past, not venturing into drama and active speaking."

Stories range from the early 20th-century writers' rather mannish imitations of Conan Doyle and Henry James to the way men in club-jarling away about "unaccountable occurrences") to the wretched realistic fables of Angela Carter.

I have warm feelings towards other Troughs of Potters, suggested in the Letters Page of this newspaper, that, though it seemed like sexual discrimination that my photo-graph appeared beside mine, whereas Philip Howard's did not accompany his, might be because I am prettier than Philip.

However, I must not let my sentiments get in the way of the truth, or rather truths: the prettier than I am and the second of which is that *The Times*, like all other newspapers, carries many a male among them. Another truth: I am prettier than Geoffrey Smith, but he has a nice nature.

It is the policy around here that photographs are updated from time to time. Female journalists on other publicious fare less honestly. Yet



MONDAY PAGE

# Royal icing on the charity cake



The Princess of Wales attends a lunch in aid of the British Sports Association for the Disabled, of which she is patron



The Duchess of York chatting with physically handicapped children, when she presented them with a special minibus

**On the eve of the Princess Royal's visit to Korea and her trip to Thailand in aid of Save the Children, William Greaves examines the art of Royal patronage**

As Colin Scott, of the Save the Children Fund, says: "When she joined us back in 1970, our annual donations added up to £2.5 million. Last year they were £34.4 million. OK, so you've got to take inflation into account and the publicity surrounding the famine in Africa, but does that answer your question?" The "she" is, of course, the Princess Royal. And the question was as unambiguous as its answer — "What difference has it made having the Queen's daughter as your president?"

Tomorrow, the Princess Royal sets off again for a fortnight in the Far East. In Korea, the starting point, she will be wearing her International Equestrian Federation hat, but for part of her visit to Thailand and nearly all of her time in Laos, she will primarily be for Save the Children's business. Far

from sharing the cost of the trip, however, the whole tab for fares and expenses will be picked up by the Foreign Office. The fund she has promoted so spectacularly for 17 years — and which has played its part in restoring her own uncertain place in popular esteem — will once again have got itself a bargain.

As national and international charities continue to strive for their share of the nation's bounty it is, perhaps, small wonder that the battle for royal patronage is more intense than ever. When Britain's four main cancer research organizations got together to announce next year's joint appeal, Search '88, it was with little short of lyricism that they revealed that the Duchess of York had agreed to be its patron.

Although the event which occasioned his wrath was commercial rather than charitable, the Conservative MP Teddy Taylor summed it up neatly last week. Asked to comment on the £3,000 fee reportedly demanded by Selina Scott to open a new shopping centre in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, he said: "How lucky we are to have a Royal family who do work like this for nothing — while minor television personalities demand a king's ransom." Ironically, the Duchess of York — the latest and most eligible of the charities' targets, who receives about 10 written requests a week for her patronage — had been invited to do the job but had a prior engagement.

The pursuit of royal endorsement can be long and arduous. The



The Princess Royal at a Save the Children meeting. Now the pressing problems of Far East countries are on her agenda

LEAGUE TABLE OF ROYAL PATRONAGE			
The Queen	174	The Princess of Wales	28
The Queen Mother	113	The Princess Royal	10
The Duke of Edinburgh	56	The Duchess of York	10
The Prince of Wales	52	The Duke of York	6
Princess Margaret	30	Prince Edward	1

secretary of one charity, recently successful in persuading a junior member of the Royal Family to be its patron, says: "It has taken us years. First you have to establish that the person you're approaching does not have a brother, sister, husband or wife associated with a rival fund. Then you have to write to his or her private secretary and, although you always get an immediate acknowledgement, it can take ages for a decision to be made. And if the answer is no, only then

can you write to someone else. You are never allowed to send off a whole batch of letters at one time, to see whether one bears fruit."

However, some comparatively infant organizations have plunged in regardless — and been rewarded handsomely for their temerity.

When the newly-married Princess of Wales's love of dancing became known, ballet companies throughout Britain sought her support. Some were already "commit-

ted" — the London Festival, the Royal and the Scottish Ballets all have Princess Margaret as their patron — but while others were jockeying for position, the London City Ballet, then only five years old, wrote to her private secretary. "We got the usual letter of acknowledgement, so we wrote several more times to let her know what we were doing," says an official of the company. "We were delighted when she agreed to become our patron. She has two or three times popped in informally to watch us rehearsing."

Although most charities are firmly convinced that their applications to individual members of the Royal Family are co-ordinated by a central official at Buckingham Palace, this is unequivocally denied by the palace. "It is up to each personal secretary to make his own enquiries to avoid a clash of interests or the acceptance of an unsuitable organization," says a spokesman.

Despite this denial, however, the risk of conflict must be as great as the royal range of causes. The Queen, listed by the Charities Aid Foundation earlier this year as being president or patron of no fewer than 174 charitable organizations, comfortably leads the unofficial league table. The Queen's interests include such diverse groups as the Soldiers' and Airmen's Scripture Readers Association, and the Additional Curates Society as well as such known favourites as the Girl

Guides Association and the Royal Commonwealth Society. Among such formidable arrays of interests — although associated with only about 18 charities, the Princess Royal's regimental, academic, equestrian and literary company connections stretch the list to more than 50 — the royal patrons have their known "pet" causes. The Princess of Wales puts her own Prince's Trust high on the list and his preoccupation with architecture and the environment leads to a special involvement with such activities as the Civic Trust, the Wild Life Trust and the Bath and Exeter Cathedral Preservation trusts. The Princess Royal rates her work with the Riding for the Disabled Association nearly as highly as Save the Children.

The Princess of Wales, one of the newer members of the household, has already overtaken the Princess Royal to become patron or president of 20 charities. Although famed for her enthusiasm for young showbusiness exponents like dancers and rock musicians, she has a keen and compassionate interest in the work of Birtwright, the fund for childbirth research. The Duchess of York puts Search '88, which is raising money for cancer research, top of her list.

The real reason for the pursuit of royal patrons is probably more pragmatic, however. As one charity organizer says: "They are great door-openers and, what is more, they come cheap at the price."

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## WHO DOES WHAT FOR WHOM

### THE PRINCESS ROYAL

President or patron of:  
Association of Combined Youth Clubs;  
British Executive Service Overseas;  
British Olympic Association;  
British School of Osteopathy;  
Butler Trust;  
Gloucestershire and North Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs;  
Home Farm Trust;  
Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine;  
Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust;  
Mission to Seamen;  
National Union of Townswomen's Guilds;  
Riding for the Disabled Association;  
Royal Agricultural Society of England;  
Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society;  
Royal School for Daughters of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines;  
Save the Children Fund;  
St John Ambulance;  
Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust.

### PRINCESS OF WALES

The Albany — multi-purpose South-east London community centre;  
Dr Barnardo's;  
Birtwright;  
British Lung Foundation;  
British Red Cross Society;  
British Sports Association for the Disabled;  
Disabled Independence Association;  
Help the Aged;  
London City Ballet;  
National Children's Orchestra;  
National Hospitals for Nervous Diseases;  
National Music for the Blind; Pre-School Playgroups Association;  
Royal Academy of Music;  
Royal School for the Blind;  
Malcolm Sargent Choir Fund for Children;  
Welsh Crafts Council;  
Welsh National Opera;  
Wishing Well Appeal.

### DUCHESS OF YORK

Action Research for the Crippled Child;  
Anastasia Trust;  
Blue Cross Animal Welfare Society;  
Cam-Gomn Society;  
Chemical Dependency Society;  
Dulwich College Picture Gallery;  
National Flower Arrangements Society;  
Search '88;  
Tate Gallery Foundation;  
Winchester Cathedral Trust.

hosts simply do not get equal opportunities. Male ghosts monopolize all the plum jobs: they rattle chains, carry their heads under their arms, gallop around on black chargers and frighten people to death.

Female ghosts, on the other hand, mainly wail, tap pathetically at windows and wear bloodless white. Occasionally, they get a chance to break some china, but rarely do they get credited with anything much stronger than a disembodied sob.

Given this imbalance in legend and story, it was only a matter of time before some red-blooded feminist publisher rose to the challenge. And sure enough, *The Virago Book of Ghost Stories*, written by women and largely about women, is a shivery treat. Women from Lady Cynthia Asquith to Fay Weldon contributed tales of mossy graveyards, abandoned houses and white, pinched faces in the dusk.

But the plaintive note is still there: as Jennifer Uglow, who wrote an analytical preface, says dreamily: "What struck me about these women's ghost stories is how few have blood in them. Lots of hair, but no blood. Women seem to be concerned with clinging to bits of the past, not vengeance and drama and active spooking."

Stories range from the early 20th-century writers' rather mannish imitations of Conan Doyle and Henry James (all those men in clubs, yarning away about "unaccountable occurrences") to the magical, realistic fables of Angela Car-

## The perfect ghostess

**Sexism has long been a skeleton in the closet of ghostly literature. But a new book of short shocks puts women on a more equal footing with other spooks**



ter and Sara Maitland, peopled with rapist unicorns and oppressed stepchildren. But gradually they do build up a picture of the woman's, as opposed to the man's, ghost story: there is a different set of emphases behind the stories, from any you would be likely to find in a collection of the great male writers such as Walpole, Poe or Stevenson.

"I would hate to give a glib generalization," Uglow says. "But I think it has something to do with a very womanly fear — the nightmare of being shut out, cut off from contact. It's Cathy at Heathcliff's window, a desperate spirit pushed out on to the margin."

In a story by E.M. Delafield

(of *Provincial Lady* fame), the ghost of a wronged and strangled girl comes back to a dinner-table where her murderous lover sits with friends. It is not, the narrator says, the apparition which frightened him so much as the fact that everyone in the room could see it except the murderer. "It was indeed that which frightened me — not the gentle, anguished spirit... the eyes that saw nothing, the ears that heard nothing, the loud confident voice that talked on — of success, and of money, and of life in Pittsburg." This is the real nightmare: that even before the grave, the poor woman will go on being ignored and despised.

However, there are other options for the phantom female apart from gentle anguish. A splendidly malevolent haunted saucepan emits thin curls of evil blue smoke in the night-time, in a story by Margery Lawrence; Angela Carter provides a ghostly mother of a stepchild who schemes and manoeuvres to help her daughter steal her stepmother's new boyfriend.

Fay Weldon contributes what must have been a mischievous early sketch for *The Life and Loves of a She-Devil*. It is about a vicar's wife who meekly darts his socks with pure wool and puts up with being blamed for everything in their rotten marriage. While some powerful poltergeist torments the pair of them by wrenching garden gates off and breaking her husband's china collection, the wife mends the breakages and papers over the cracks; but of course the poltergeist turns out to be a psychic manifestation of her own anger.

"There are two kinds of ghost story," Uglow says. "The ones about what you fear, and the ones which are fantasies of getting your own back." These women have an able, indeed an uncanny, knack of expressing both. But they still don't get to carry their heads under their arms.

**Libby Purves**  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987

The *Virago Book of Ghost Stories* (Virago, £12.95). Elizabeth Jane Howard, Sara Maitland and Elizabeth Weller will read ghost stories on Thursday at Dillon's Bookstore, 32 Gower Street, London WC1 (01-636 1577). Tickets free.

Today, the Government will present its bill to the House of Commons, to extend public house opening hours.

Also today, five people will be killed by drunk drivers; every eight minutes an act of violence or vandalism will be committed by an intoxicated person; and every 15 seconds someone will enter a hospital accident and emergency department under the influence of alcohol.

## It's time to face the facts



## HALT THE HARM — STOP THE BILL — KEEP ALCOHOL SAFEGUARDS

Action on Alcohol Abuse was set up by the Medical Royal Colleges in 1983 to promote a healthy lifestyle by increasing public knowledge of the dangers of excessive drinking, and to halt the current growth in consumption, through equitable and effective control policies.

This advertisement — like all the other work of Action on Alcohol Abuse — has been paid for by a concerned sponsor.

Action on Alcohol Abuse is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions and all received, whatever the amount, will be gratefully acknowledged.

For further information please write to:  
The Director, Action on Alcohol Abuse,  
Livingstone House, 11 Cartaret Street,  
London, SW1H 9DL.  
Telephone: 01-222 3454/5

**AAL**

## Pretty as a photograph

I have warm feelings towards Oliver Troughton of Pontefract, West Yorkshire, who suggested in the Letters Page of this newspaper that, although it seemed like sexual discrimination that my photograph appeared beside my column whereas Philip Howard's did not accompany his, it might be because I am prettier than Philip.

However, I must not let my sentiments get in the way of the truth, or rather truths: the first of which is that Philip is prettier than I am and the second of which is that *The Times*, like all other newspapers, carries many a male page, Geoffrey Smith's being among them. Another truth: I am prettier than Geoffrey Smith, but he has a nicer nature.

It is the policy around here that photographs are updated from time to time. Female journalists on other publications fare less honestly. Year

after year, their byline appears beside a picture that was taken when they were 28 years old, had been to bed early the night before, had eaten their spinach and then gone to a softly-lit studio to be wind-machined and airbrushed into dazzling beauty. A frightful mistake, since everywhere they wander, looking like their ordinary daily selves, they cause deep disappointment. When people are expecting Doreen Gray, it is irksome for them to find themselves face to battered face with the decomposing picture in the article.

For that reason I rather favour the warts-and-all school of photography that shows all the little cracks above your top lip and the criss-crossings on your eye-

lids. When this ghoulish image appears in newspaper, new acquaintances unfavourably greet the real McCoy with flattering cries of: "You are so much prettier than I expected". Very good for the ego, although what they were expecting, of course, was the second witch in Macbeth.

A final truth: the photographer who took the photograph alongside this column, Ros Drinkwater, allows her camera to tell the occasional little white lie. It is not that she organized a stylist to paint on cheekbones and point out those interesting shadows under my eyes, but she did set up an arrangement of white sunshades to cast a kindly light. So the photograph looks the way I would if I were able to spend half the year at a

health farm and had a romantic liaison with a man with an accommodating cheque-book.

Just to put Mr Troughton's mind at rest over the question of sexual discrimination, skim through the week's periodicals: proved that the largest photograph of a columnist was that of Sean French, who writes for *New Society*. And very fetching it is too, since Mr French looks like a cross between James Dean and John Travolta. In fact, when the photograph was changed for a less striking image which did not highlight the dimple in his chin, there was such an outcry that the original portrait was restored.

Now are you satisfied, Mr Troughton? I hope so, for as far as the national Press is concerned it would seem that sexism is a dead issue although lookism, for better or worse, seems to be very much alive.



This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

## BOOKING KEY

★ Seats available  
★ Seats only  
★ Access for disabled

## THEATRE

### LONDON

★ **ALLO, ALLO:** Return of last year's stage version of the TV show.

★ **THE WELSH THEATRE:** Coventry Street W1 (01-398 5887). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Thurs 8.10.20pm, Fri and Sat 8.40.11pm, Sat 8.40.11pm, Sun 8.40.11pm, Sat 8.40.11pm, Sun 8.40.11pm.

★ **APART FROM GEORGE:** Nick Ward's Farland tragedy, acclaimed at Edinburgh.

★ **THEATRE UPSTAIRS:** Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, London SW1 (01-730 2554). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 8.30pm, mat 2.30.5.30pm, Sun 2.30.5.30pm, Sat 8.30pm, Sun 2.30.5.30pm.

★ **BACK WITH A VENGEANCE:** Dame Edna's return to the stage, starring the original cast.

★ **THE LIVING ROOM:** Major revival of Graham Greene's first play, strong cast including Katherine Schell, John Gielgud, and Paul Cullen.

★ **THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON:** John Sessions's dazzling one-man show, with the additional voices of Oliver, Orson Welles, Frank Bruno and so on.

★ **THE LADY OF THE LAMPS:** Two modernised, internationalised plays by Caryl Churchill.

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## OUT OF TOWN

CAMBRIDGE: ★ A Month in the Country: Cambridge Theatre Company, 11 Pembroke Road W11 (01-229 0769). Tube: Notting Hill Gate. Mon-Sat 7.45-9.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

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Two pioneers of Mass Observation, the movement formed in the 1930s to record the British people at work and play, are celebrated in exhibitions running concurrently at the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television. Humphrey Jennings (standing, above) was the documentary film-maker whose evocations of the home front during the Second World War justly made the British cinema has of the "only real" film-maker who has an evening of his films on November 25. *Spare Time* is a film on his life and his only feature-length work. *Fires Were Started*, a tribute to the firemen of the London blitz, on November 26.

25 Mary-Lou Jennings will give a talk about her father's life and work. Humphrey Spender, the subject of the second exhibition, served Mass Observation as its resident photographer, vividly capturing the flavour of working-class life in Bolton and Blackpool. He also worked for the *Daily Mirror* and *Blackpool Post* and was an official war photographer. *Spender*, a selection of his work from 1932 to 1952, has just been published by Chatto and Windus (£12.95) and he will give a talk on November 21. National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, Prince's View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488). Tuesday to Sunday, 11am to 6pm, free. From tomorrow until February 14. *Peter Wyndham*

Richard Lester, who performed *Dalipala's* Chaconne, Intermezzo and Adagio before being joined by Caroline Feller, piano, for Beethoven's Sonata Op 5 No 3, Smith Square, 7.30pm, £2-£15.

★ **BOHEMIAN BYWAYS:** The veteran Rudolf Kufus plays such little-known piano works as Beethoven's Sonata No 3, Op 5 No 3, and Liszt's *Etude* No 2 and Book 1 of Liszt's *On an Overgrown Path*. St John's, Smith Square, 7.30pm, £2-£15.

★ **RENNETT RECITAL:** Jonathan Bennett's programme includes Mendelssohn's *Organ Sonata* No 3, Joplin's *Sonata* Op 3, and Liszt's *Etude* No 2 and Book 1 of Liszt's *On an Overgrown Path*. St John's, Smith Square, 7.30pm, £2-£15.

★ **ARCHAEOLOGICAL LUNCHEON:** The Elysian Trio performs Beethoven's Piano Trio Op 97, The Archduke, and Liszt's *Etude* No 2 and Book 1 of Liszt's *On an Overgrown Path*. St John's, Smith Square, 7.30pm, £2-£15.

★ **MARK MURPHY:** Proving that male vocalists are not yet extinct, the American singer is reaching a fashionable new audience. *Mark Murphy*, 10pm, £2-£15.

★ **IN CAHOOTS:** Electric guitar featuring rockers from the 1960s and 1970s. St John's, Smith Square, 7.30pm, £2-£15.

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# TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Davalle and Jane Rackham

## BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax. 6.35 Edgar Kennedy in How to Beat House (b/w). 6.55 Weather.
- 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
- 8.40 Open Air. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's television output. To participate ring 091 614 0424. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
- 9.00 News and weather, followed by Neighbours (r).
- 9.20 Kilroy. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject.
- 10.00 News and weather, followed by Fintstones. Stoneage cartoon (r).
- 10.25 Children's BBC. Andy Crane with programme news and birthday greetings, followed by Play School (r) and King Rollo (r).
- 10.55 Five to Eleven with Pinar Barton.
- 11.00 News and weather, followed by Open Air. With Patti Colwell and Eamonn Holmes.
- 12.00 News and weather, followed by Daytime Live. Magazine programme presented by Pamela Armstrong, Alan Titchmarsh and Ross Davidson. Featuring Maureen Lipman, Rabbi Lionel Blue and music from Rick Astley.
- 12.55 Regional news and weather. 1.00 One O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Weather.
- 1.30 Neighbours. Jim is having to cope with both Zoe's departure and Scott's romantic problems.
- 1.50 Going for Gold. Quiz programme presented by Henry Kelly.
- 2.15 Ironside. Starring Raymond Burr as the wheelchair detective determined to clear a murdered policeman's name (r).
- 3.05 Hudson and Hall. The New Zealand culinary duo cook something up with Basil Brush.
- 3.30 Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (r).
- 3.50 Jimbo and the Jet Set (r). 4.00 What's Inside? With Fionnula Benjamin. 4.10 Robman. 4.20 Ewoks. 4.40 Beat the Teacher presented by Bruno Brookes. 4.55 Newsround. 5.05 Six O'Clock News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 5.25 London Plus.
- 7.00 Wogan. Joining Terry as actor Charlton Heston, pop singer Boy George and Roger Cook as the songwriting team Cooke and Greenaway.
- 7.35 Doctor Who. Second of a three-part adventure starring Sylvester McCoy as the Doctor and Bonnie Langford as his companion (Ceefax).
- 8.00 Brush Strokes. Comedy series about a Canadian decorator, starring Karl Howman (Ceefax).
- 8.30 Whatever Next... with Noel Edmonds.
- 8.50 Nine O'Clock News with Martin Lewis and Debbie Thwaiter. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30 Panorama asks why the government looks set to surrender Britain's stake in the technological revolution when leading European countries are committing themselves to a major expansion in their civil space programme.
- 10.10 A Perfect Spy. Repeat of Wednesday's opening episode of the John Le Carré spy series, starring Ray McAnally (Ceefax) (r).
- 11.05 Film 87. Barry Norman reviews the week's cinema releases including Hans Kreshak's *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid* and the new Garry Hacking *Thriller No Way Out*.
- 11.35 Micro File (r).
- 12.00 Weather, close.

## BBC2

- 9.00 Ceefax.
- 9.15 Daytime on Two: Maths at Work. 9.35 Lifestyleschool. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Music Time. 10.40 Thinkabout. 11.00 Zig Zag. 11.20 English Time. 11.45 Why? Because... 12.00 History File. 12.30 General Studies. 1.00 Science in Action.
- 1.20 Pie in the Sky (r).
- 2.00 News and weather, followed by Words and Pictures.
- 2.20 Songs of Praise (Ceefax) (r).
- 2.30 News and weather, followed by American Basketball. Sally Jones introduces matches between the eight remaining teams in last season's NBA play-offs, including Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers (r).
- 3.50 News and weather. Regional news and weather.
- 4.00 Bazaar. Judi Spiers with more tips on how to save time, effort and money.
- 4.30 Noticeboard. Rob Curling reports on what's on the radio and TV; and Marian Foster has news from the *Daytime Club*.
- 4.35 Polark. Part three of the romantic drama serial set in 18th century Cornwall. Ross
- Poldark unwittingly contributes towards an outbreak of violence which will have repercussions for years to come (r).
- 5.30 Tomorrow's World (r).
- 6.00 Film: Silent Running (1972). Bruce Dern stars as head of a rocket crew searching in space for vegetation to replace earth in this cult science fiction film directed by Douglas Trumbull.
- 7.25 Cartoon Two.
- 7.40 Open Space. Tom Watt narrates the story of the Southend Seaford Superstars, a roller skate marathon, in which 180 young people took part.
- 8.10 The Courage to Fail. Second of the five-part series reflects on the pioneering work of heart surgeons in the Forties (Ceefax).
- 9.00 Film: Annie Hall (1977). Woody Allen's supposedly autobiographical, award-winning comedy about a successful Jewish comedian who falls in love with a girl from the mid west (Diane Keaton).
- 10.30 Newsnight. 11.10 Weatherview. 11.30 Teletext. Ends 11.55.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am introduced by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. News at 6.00 and 6.30.
- 7.00 Good Morning Britain. Presented by Anne Diamond and Richard Hicks. Includes news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. After Nine includes Babytalk.
- 8.25 Thames News. 9.30 Runway with Chris Soto.
- 10.00 Santa Barbara. 10.25 News Headlines.
- 10.30 The Time... The Place. Guest presenter Khalid Aziz talks to representatives of the younger generation about what patriotism means to them. Let's Protest. 11.25 Thames News.
- 11.30 Stepfamily. Sally Hawkins talks to two couples about their experience of stepfamily life.
- 12.00 The Sullivan. The cowed means the factory is facing financial ruin.
- 12.30 ITN News with Julia Somerville.
- 12.50 The News.
- 1.00 Film: *Shogun* (1955). Drama, romance and political intrigue when an Anglo-Indian girl's loyalty is torn between the British and the Indians. Starring Ava Gardner and Stewart Granger. Directed by George Cukor.
- 3.00 Single in London. A day in the life of three single women with different aims in life.
- 3.25 Thames News. 3.30 The Young Doctors.
- 4.00 Children's TV presented by Gary Tazawa and Debbie Shore. Tickle on the Tum (r). 4.10 Adventures of Thelma. 4.20 Disney's Duck Tales. 4.45 The General. A comedy duo and Lee continues to be withdrawn and difficult, while Leah is having nightmares. 5.15 Blackadder. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers with Bob Holness.
- 5.45 ITN News with Alastair Stewart (Oracle).
- 6.30 Education Extra presented by Tina Jenkins and Gareth Rogers, reports on schools' problems in dealing with their new responsibilities for financial management.
- 7.00 Channel 4 News.
- 7.50 Comment. Artist David Gentleman gives his view on a Special Relationship. Weather.
- 8.00 Brookside.
- 8.30 The Horse in Sport. First in the documentary series exploring the relationship between horse and rider focuses on the sport of the cowboy - rodeos.
- 9.30 The Refuge. Last episode of Sue Townsend's sitcom starring Caroline Statham, Julia Hills and Liza Walker.
- 10.00 Hill Street Blues (see Choice).
- 11.00 The Eleventh Hour. The People's Flag. Documentary series following the history of the British Labour movement since the party's formation in 1900 and suggests there was a consensus between Labour and Tories that welfare capitalism was possible.
- 12.05 The Last of the House. Highlights. Ends 12.20.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 Schools.
- 12.30 Just 4 Fun. For the young. Rob's Pleasures. Followed by Rebecca (r) and Mike Music Fun.
- 1.00 Open Exchange.
- 2.00 The Late Show with Gary Byrne.
- 3.00 The Irish R.M. Last in the comedy series starring Peter Bowles (r).
- 4.00 Mavis on 4. With Rosemary Manning and Jeanette Winterson. Two women with a common theme in their writing - love affairs with women.
- 4.30 Countdown. The challenger is Monica Sultford.
- 5.00 The Munsters. American comedy series about a ghoulish family (b/w).
- 5.30 Beverly Hills. Vintage American comedy about the Campbells - a family of simple mountain folk (b/w).
- 6.00 Off the Page. Issues club poet Benjamin Zephaniah talking about his life and work, which led to his controversial but unsuccessful candidature for the chair of Professor of Poetry at Cambridge.
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# First, last - and best

## TELEVISION CHOICE

Nearly cancelled after its first series because of the poor ratings, *Hill Street Blues* (Channel 4, 10.00pm) has triumphantly survived not only as a popular success but as something of a cult among the more intellectual critics who might not normally waste much thought over a mere cop show. The best tribute one can pay it is that its innovations have been so widely followed that they have started to become commonplace. We are no longer disconcerted by television series that have no obvious central character, that maintain half a dozen overlapping plots within a single episode and refuse to offer neat solutions. The creators of BBC1's excellent *Casualty* series are the first to acknowledge their debt to *Hill Street Blues*, not only on the formal level but in capturing the American show's pace and sharp humour. Tonight's episode of *Hill Street* is the first of the sixth and final series, and



Police officers Renko (Charles Haid, left) and Hill (Michael Warren): Hill Street Blues, Channel 4, 10.00pm

though devotees will be sorry to see it go, there is much to be said for finishing while the standard is still high. The episode offers the usual mixture of stories, from the dangerous to the absurd, and also lifts the veil on some off-duty moments. In this last respect, at least, *Hill Street Blues* is faithful to the more traditional offerings of the genre, suggesting, like any other police series, that police work and

private life can be difficult to reconcile. It is a strength of the series that a vignette like Officer Lucy Bates's tentative designs on a pottery teacher who turns out to be married can be written, and played, with the same impact as tonight's big set piece in which Officer Goldblume is taken hostage by a deranged Bible-basher.

Peter Waymark

## Radio 1

10.00 News (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below).  
10.05 News on the half-hour from 10.05am until 6.00pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.  
10.30am Adrian John 7.00  
Mike Smith's Breakfast Show 9.30  
Simon Bates 12.30 Newsbeat (Frank Patterson) 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00 Steve Wright 5.30  
Newsbeat 5.45 Bruno Brookes 7.30 Janice Long 10.00  
12.30 John Peel. VHF Stereo. Radio 1 and 2: 4.00am As Radio 2 10.00am As Radio 1 12.00-4.00am As Radio 2

## Radio 2

10.00 News (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below).  
10.05 News on the half-hour. Sports Round-Up 6.55am  
4.00am Colin Berry 5.30 Ray Moore 7.30 Derek Jameson 9.30  
10.00 News 11.00 Claire Foran 1.00am David Jacobs 2.00 John Humphries 3.00 Adrian Lowe 4.00 John Dunn 7.00 Danza Band 7.30 Big Band Special (BBC Radio Big Band) 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton (jazz on record) 10.00  
Some of these days: 10.00 Star Search. John Banham with more movie requests. 11.00 Round Midnight (with Brian Matthew). 1.00am Nightbirds 3.00-4.00 A Late Night Music

## WORLD SERVICE

All times are given in GMT.  
6.00am Newsweek 6.30 London Mtn 7.00 News 7.30 News-Four Hours 7.30  
Tat Mr Smith 8.00 News 8.00  
Reflections 8.15 News of Poldark's  
Cresting 8.20 Anything Goes 8.30 News  
8.30 Financial News followed by  
Sound Roundup 9.00 Previews  
10.00 News 10.05 Film of the Book 10.30  
Vintage Chart Show 1.00 News 12.15  
News About Britain 12.15 Tech Talk 12.30  
London Mtn 12.30 Newsweek  
12.35pm My Music 12.45 Sports Roundup  
1.00 News and 1.05 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30  
Anything Goes 2.00 Outlook 2.45 The Man  
of Property 3.00 Radio Newsweek 3.15 Film  
of the Book 3.45 Music for a While 4.00  
News 4.05 Commentary 4.15 A future for  
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the Past 6.30-6.45 of Hollywood 6.45 World  
Today 7.00 World News 7.05 BBC Choice  
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the Past 12.30-12.45 of Hollywood 12.45 World  
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1.15 English by Radio 1.45 London's  
Sound Roundup 2.00 News 2.05 Twenty  
Four Hours 2.30 Sports International 2.30  
News 2.01 Network UK 2.15 A future for  
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Today 3.00 World News 3.05 BBC Choice  
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Sound Roundup 4.00 News 4.05 Twenty  
Four Hours 4.30 Sports International 4.30  
News 4.01 Network UK 4.15 A future for  
the Past 4.30-4.45 of Hollywood 4.45 World  
Today 5.00 World News 5.05 BBC Choice  
5.15 English by Radio 5.45 London's  
Sound Roundup 6.00 News 6.05 Twenty  
Four Hours 6.30 Sports International 6.30  
News 6.01 Network UK 6.15 A future for  
the Past 6.30-6.45



# US budget cuts may stop deal on Harrier

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A multi-million dollar order by the United States Marine Corps for the Harrier fighter jet, which would mean lucrative contracts for Rolls Royce, may now be cancelled under Pentagon budget cuts.

The Harrier, the Marines' primary attack plane, is built in the US by McDonnell Douglas under contract to British Aerospace. General Alfred Gray, the Marine Commandant, has launched a personal campaign to prevent production of the plane being halted.

The Harrier is a symbol of allied co-operation in defence production. Mr George Younger, the Defence Secretary, said in Washington last week that it was a good example of the increase in "very exciting" and important collaborative ventures between Britain and the US.

The Marines had planned to buy 328 of the latest model Harriers. So far 93 have been delivered. A decision to end production now would leave the Corps with 180 of the planes, including those ordered but not yet delivered. That would represent 44 per cent of their light attack aircraft.

The Harrier is the Marines' favourite choice for supporting troops with air cover in amphibious landings, one of their main tasks. It is the

single most costly programme in the Marines' weapons budget next year.

But Democratic and Republican members of Congress, meeting privately in Washington at a budget cutting conference last week, reached a tentative decision to eliminate all the 32 AV-8B Harriers, costing \$564 million (£332 million), from the Pentagon's 1988 budget of about \$289 billion.

Defenders of the aircraft immediately mounted a campaign against the decision. Marine Corps officials said they were trying to do everything in their power to get congressmen to change their minds. They acknowledged, however, that at best they might have to settle for fewer than the 32 planes being requested next year.

Some Republican congressmen were angry to hear of the conference decision to cancel the new Harriers, and have joined lobbyists for McDonnell Douglas in trying to save the deal.

But Mr Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives armed services committee, is said to be furious that there is a rebellion immediately mounted a campaign against the decision. He argued that he should be empowered to cut whatever deal is necessary to get the defence spending bill finalized.

## Tunisia condones fall of Bourguiba

Continued from page 1

tion of "president for life" which the old dictator had held since 1975. He also hinted at a possible reconciliation with opposition groups suppressed under President Bourguiba's one-party system.

Yesterday he was said to have started negotiations with opposition politicians exiled in France. There are contradictory reports about the fate of the deposed president. Some say he is under guard in the palace. Others suggest that he has already been taken, under guard, to an official residence outside the capital prior to an "exile in honour" in his home area around Monastir and Sousse — the area in which terrorist bombs injured British holidaymakers in August.

The streets of Tunis were quiet yesterday. There was a large crowd at the Stadium Bourguiba to watch the Sunday football match. Most shops and offices were closed as usual. Only outside the Ministry of the Interior was a crowd gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of the new leader, but even that was

outnumbered by the throng outside the cinemas and outside the open-air cafes.

President Ben Ali trained in France and the United States and it is likely that he will continue Tunisia's pro-western policy.

Informed sources in Tunis detect a tactical shift to a slightly more liberal attitude towards Islamic fundamentalism. They see a direct link between the coup and the execution of two fundamentalists last month in a crackdown following the August bombing.

The moves against the Islamic extremists were masterminded by President Ben Ali when he was Minister of the Interior. But there was a sharp disagreement between him and President Bourguiba over the fate of the convicted men.

The former president is said to have taken an extreme and bloodthirsty attitude to the 90 fundamentalists on trial. Seven were condemned to death, a number which President Bourguiba regarded as inadequate. Elsewhere in Tunisia the verdicts were, conversely, regarded as excessive.

## Three faces of the law in the eighties



Lord Lane (left), resplendent in his robes, John Mortimer (top), adopts a relaxed pose and (right) a formal study of Sir David Napley

Portraits of three prominent lawyers are in an exhibition of photographs which will be opened this evening by the Prime Minister at the Barbican Centre in the City of London.

Gemma Levine spent a year photographing 300 people from every walk of life who have influenced Britain in the 1980s.

The exhibition has been mounted in aid of the Sharon Allen Leukaemia

Trust. Sharon died aged nine from the illness.

Twenty of Gemma Levine's portraits in the exhibition will be auctioned today by Mr Jeffrey Archer and Mr David Frost in aid of the trust.

More than 150 appear in a book published today called *Faces of the 80s* with a foreword by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and text written by Mr Archer.

In the exhibition, which takes up all of the Concourse Gallery, Arthur Scargill hangs in egalitarian splendour with the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Joan Collins.

Lord Lane, who is at the centre of speculation that he may step down as Lord Chief Justice of England before the New Year, shows a confident pose.

Sir David Napley, described as one

of England's most expensive solicitors, has the air of a man on top of his profession while John Mortimer still manages to exude authority even though he is pictured without his socks.

Gemma Levine has been acclaimed for her work in 12 exhibitions and has published eight books in nine years. *Faces of the 80s* (published by Collins, £15).

### Spending plan in doubt

## Space agency prospects bleak

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

### Gambling boy called to account

By Craig Seton

Schoolboy Christopher Peach will take part in a crisis meeting today to decide who will pick up the bill for his unsuccessful £100,000 gamble on the stock market.

His parents will meet their solicitor and an accountant after it was disclosed that their son, aged 15, might owe as much as £20,000 to stockbrokers.

Christopher, from Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire, slipped home during school lunch breaks to speculate on the market, telling stockbrokers he was a businessman.

His parents fear they may have to sell their home to meet his debts.

Detectives in Derbyshire are due to meet the stockbrokers today to discover how the boy was able to get so much credit.

The prospects look bleak for an agreement at The Hague today to increase spending on the European space programme from £900 million to more than £1,600 million a year.

The 13-member European Space Agency will be asked to endorse a long-range plan on which the agency has been working since the last ministerial meeting in Rome in January 1985.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Trade and Industry, has already said Britain will not increase its £82 million contribution spent on existing programmes.

However, it became clear at the weekend that other member governments shared Britain's concern that the space plan is "too ambitious and too expensive".

The West German Minister

for Technology, Mr Heinz Riesenhuber, will offer support for only two of the key projects in the plan; and then only if the total costs of the agency's programme are cut by at least 20pc.

Although the UK's position appears even tougher, Mr Clarke is known to have a compromise plan prepared by the space industry and government advisers from the British National Space Centre.

The British experts calculate that the European Space Agency has underestimated the long-term costs of its three-part plan.

They believe it would cost twice as much and would not give the best value for money.

Their alternative recommendation would cut the costs of a European programme by a third on the current estimates.

The revised approach would defer any new project

for nine months until the space agency produced a more realistic plan.

In agreement with the West German view, the British experts proposed dropping the French-designed Hermes two-man space shuttle from the current three-part strategy.

The three new projects in the full plan are:

● Development of Ariane-5, a more powerful version of the present rocket.

● Construction of a series of spacecraft for a project called Columbus which would be part of the United States space station to be built in 1994.

● Building Hermes, a European miniature space shuttle.

There is agreement to develop Ariane-5 as a workhorse for working satellites. But if, as the French want, the launcher is designed to carry Hermes, the costs escalate to unacceptable levels for the British and West Germans.

Moreover, the spending on Hermes would divert effort from the longer-term goal of a truly re-usable space plane, like the British Hotel intended to launch satellites eventually at one-fifth of the cost of current rockets.

Furthermore, British and West German aerospace industrialists are already discussing long-term collaboration on space planes.

The revised British scheme for Europe would also spread the Columbus programme over a longer period.

The proposal is for a cheaper alternative to Hermes based on a disposable manned capsule, similar to the Apollo capsules used in the 1960s and 1970s.

One developed by British Aerospace has attracted interest from the United States as well as Europe.

Leading article, letters, page 17

## Eight on boat are held in guerrilla attack

Beirut (Reuters) — The Abu Nidal Palestinian guerrilla group said yesterday that one of its seaborne units had seized a boat off the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and was now holding the eight people, including two children, who had been on board.

Mr Walid Khaled, described as one of the group's leaders, told a press conference in Muslim west Beirut that the prisoners were safe and could be shown to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

He did not say when the operation took place, but said that the boat was flying Israeli and Belgian flags.

Mr Khaled said that five of the people being detained held Israeli and Belgian nationality. They were Mr Fernand Houtekens, Mr Emmanuel Houtekens, Godlieve Kets, Mr Valere Louis Emmanuel Houtekens, and Mr Laurent Emmanuel Houtekens.

He identified a woman who holds Israeli and French nationality as Jacqueline Valente. He did not name the two children being held or give their nationalities, but he said that they spoke Hebrew.

Mr Khaled gave the numbers of six passports he said were held by the adults. He said that the prisoners had been transferred to a safe place and given "the necessary humane and medical care".

He warned Israel against attacking Palestinian refugee camps as any attempt to rescue the prisoners would warn the Israeli enemy against the dangers of an operation against our camps, since such action "would endanger the lives of the prisoners," he said.

Israeli planes launched 22 air raids against Palestinian targets in Lebanon this year. One raid, on September 5, killed at least 20 Abu Nidal guerrillas.

Mr Khaled said that the captives' boat, the 17-ton French-registered *Silco*, was 40 feet long. "After clashes, the force seized the boat and led it to one of our bases," he said.

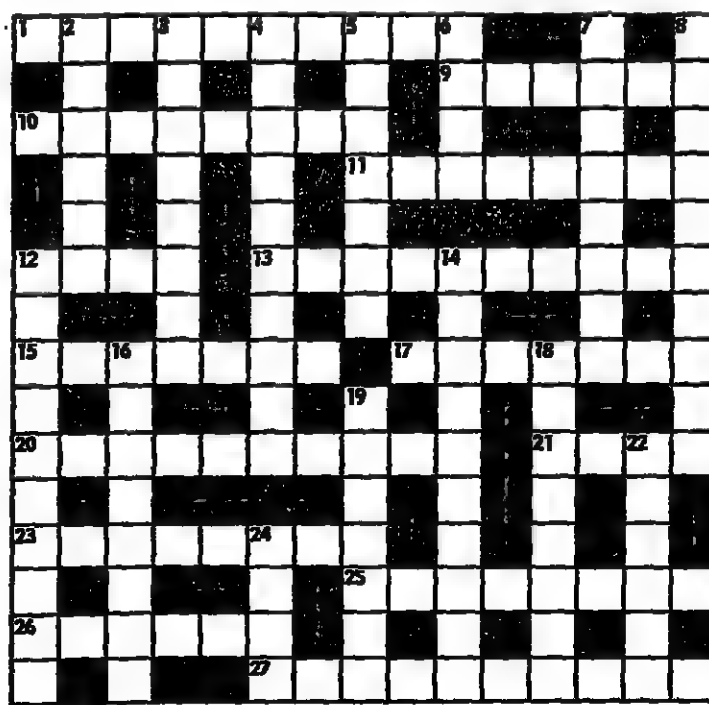
He would not say where the base was. He also declined to say how big the Abu Nidal force was or to give more details of the operation.

Mr Khaled described the seizure of the prisoners as a blow to King Hussein of Jordan and the Arab League meeting in Amman. The Arab League summit convened in Amman yesterday to debate the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the conflict in Lebanon.

● JERUSALEM: The Israeli army yesterday denied knowledge of the reported seizure of the boat and the eight hostages (AP reports).

"The Israeli army is not acquainted with the incident," the army command said. Israeli's Armed Forces Radio quoted army spokesmen as saying they had no knowledge of the hostages claim.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,509



#### ACROSS

- 1 Relating to medals for Music Man it might otherwise appear (10).
- 9 Like a bird in the wake of a ship (6).
- 10 Report, or what in two words a gun needs to make one? (8).
- 11 Rosalind as cup-bearer in Arden (8).
- 12 Endure a broken reed in a weird old Scottish context (4).
- 13 The "divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will" (10).
- 15 Reason it's gone wrong in manufacture (7).
- 17 Spirit of Wales we hear of ill omen in Ireland (7).
- 20 Advertisement that's readily marketable (10).
- 21 Unfermented grape juice is a sine qua non (4).
- 23 In the wilds of Burma some measure of overhead cover (8).
- 25 Main force is a bit of a dull lot, ill-armed (8).
- 26 Point to repugnance caused by Sir Humphrey Davy's discovery (Bentley) (6).
- 27 Boy found in eastern edges of the swamp-lands (10).

#### DOWN

- 2 As one taking much interest you sound more confident (6).
- 3 Abuse in Italy the latter version (3-5).
- 4 Cupid for instance providing the means to inflame you? (10).
- 5 Beat fellow in line making touch (7).
- 6 Murderer I put in jug (4).
- 7 One in jam here sadly is a doleful character (8).
- 8 Shares for instance what the Trojans suffered (10).
- 12 House-builder's precaution — result of a fall at Aintree (4-6).
- 14 Rock-a-bye baby etc for instance (6-4).
- 16 Unspecified character or characteristic of wine (8).
- 18 What's for a fella? Answer is a lemon, possibly (8).
- 19 Animal's blunder, going round Central Africa in reverse (7).
- 22 Some very easy lessons to educate beginners to be slim (6).
- 24 A sort of light fruit (4).

Concise Crossword, page 14

### WEATHER

General situation: A change to unsettled weather is taking place but not before another dull day for much of the country. After the recent quiet and foggy conditions, a changeable week is forecast, bright and breezy for most areas with outbreaks of rain particularly in the north and west. There will be another misty, damp morning for much of the country today with little change in most places. Rain will fall over south-western England and along the channel coast at first, with isolated showers over Scotland and Northern Ireland. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: periods of rain and sunny spells in all areas. Becoming windy.

#### ABROAD

MONDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fog; r, rain; s, sun; snow; t, thunder.

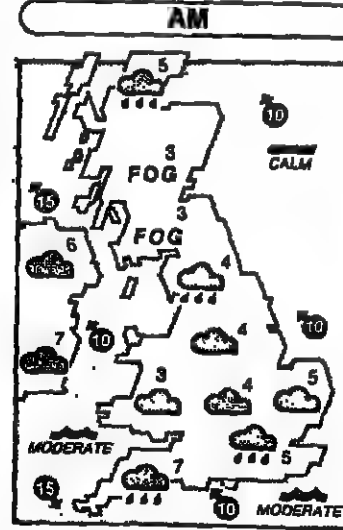
	C	F		C	F
Algeria	20	66	Madrid	14	57
Alexandria	19	66	Algiers	20	68
Athens	18	64	Bombay	21	70
Bombay	21	70	Buenos Aires	18	64
Buenos Aires	18	64	Calcutta	22	72
Calcutta	22	72	Cairo	18	64
Cairo	18	64	Colon	22	72
Colon	22	72	Hong Kong	22	72
Hong Kong	22	72	London	12	54
London	12	54	Lyons	12	54
Lyons	12	54	Manila	22	72
Manila	22	72	Medan	22	72
Medan	22	72	Mumbai	21	70
Mumbai	21	70	Nairobi	18	64
Nairobi	18	64	Paris	12	54
Paris	12	54	Rangoon	22	72
Rangoon	22	72	San Francisco	12	54
San Francisco	12	54	Singapore	22	72
Singapore	22	72	Tokyo	12	54
Tokyo	12	54	Yokohama	12	54

#### AROUND BRITAIN

	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54
London	12	54	dull	London	12	54

#### HIGH TIDES

	AM	PM	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull
London	12:00	5:30	12	54	dull

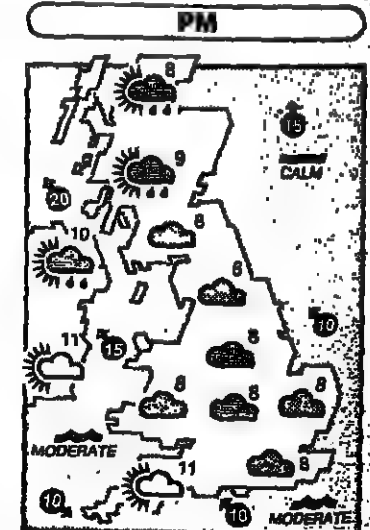


#### LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 4.51 pm to 6.30 am  
Bristol 5.01 pm to 6.40 am  
Edinburgh 4.47 pm to 7.08 am  
Manchester 4.53 pm to 6.54 am  
Penzance 5.17 pm to 6.56 am

#### HIGHEST & LOWEST

Yesterday: Highest temp. Newquay, Cornwall, 12C (54F); lowest day max. Exeter, Devon, 10C (50F); lowest night min. Exeter, Devon, 4C (39F). Highest rainfall, no significant rainfall; highest sunrise: Newquay, 2.4hr.



#### LONDON

Yesterday: Temp. max 8 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity, 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 2.4hr to 6 pm, 10.2mm. Wind: 10.2mm. Sea level, 6 pm, 1015.8 mbars, falling.

#### MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp. max 8 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity, 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 2.4hr to 6 pm, 10.2mm. Wind: 10.2mm. Sea level, 6 pm, 1015.8 mbars, falling.

#### NOON TODAY

London 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm  
Bristol 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm  
Edinburgh 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm  
Manchester 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm  
Penzance 12.00 pm to 1.00 pm

#### THE POUND

Yesterday: Highest temp. Newquay, Cornwall, 12C (54F); lowest day max. Exeter, Devon, 10C (50F); lowest night min. Exeter, Devon, 4C (39F). Highest rainfall, no significant rainfall; highest sunrise: Newquay, 2.4hr.

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## ANALYSIS

## Tracking the bear market

What was the world's worst performing stock in last month's crash? Which was the best performing stock market? Which sector was the safest haven for investors? The answers to these and other questions are given in a slim document, *The Bear Facts*, by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroker. In 16 pages of unadorned statistics, Wood Mac sets out the facts of the collapse of world equity markets. It can help fund managers plan their portfolios and arrange their weightings worldwide to minimize risk and maximize performance.

While the world's stock markets are still reeling from the daily onslaught of the bears, more than just casual inspection of the performance of individual markets is needed to learn the lessons from the slump. Investors will, therefore, welcome the comprehensive survey of markets, sectors and individual shares in *The Bear Facts*.

The booklet's 16 pages of figures are culled from Wood Mac's FT-Actuaries World Indices service, which covers, by market capitalization, at least 70 per cent of 23 stock markets.

The indices, which Wood Mac regards as the most representative of any available, are compiled from the perspective of an international fund manager. This means they cover all the leading markets in which international investors have an interest, but are based only on stocks they can buy. These shares are known as the "investable universe."

The investable universe excludes, for instance, NTT, which can only be bought by the Japanese, and stock exchanges such as India's, where foreigners cannot invest directly.

The starkest message revealed by the statistics is the unparalleled scale and breadth of the collapse across industries and countries.

Last month the world index fell by 22 per cent in sterling terms. Not a single country

escaped the rout, and only four rather obscure sector classifications showed any sort of rise — Danish, Swiss and Japanese utilities, and Japanese transport stocks.

The all-comers world performance index goes to Japan, which fell by just 13 per cent in October, compared with the US which fell 26 per cent. As a result, Japan now comprises 38.5 per cent of the index, snatching away America's position as the world's biggest equity market. The US is the second largest at 35.1 per cent and Britain third at 9.8 per cent.

Mr Adrian Fitzgerald, policy analyst at Wood Mac, says: "The US has always been number one as far as the world index is concerned. Earlier this year it was briefly knocked off its perch when we had a spell during which the Japanese market was doing well while the US was weak. However, the gap which has now opened up between the US and Japan is the widest it has ever been."

A unique feature of the Wood Mac service measures the relative impact of each market by weighting the performance figures to take account of the relative size of each market. This exercise reveals that any international investor with no exposure to Japan would have underperformed the world index by 5 per cent last month, a fact of which some fund managers

will be only too uncomfortably aware.

Furthermore, many fund managers who did maintain their exposure to Japan will still have done badly. As Mr Fitzgerald points out, many British and US fund managers invested in those sectors of the Japanese market they have traditionally favoured, drugs (down 19 per cent), computer services (down 25 per cent) and electronics (down 25 per cent), all of which did relatively badly during the crash.

At the sector level, the utilities (10 per cent of the index) were the safest bet of all, falling a mere 9 per cent during October. At the other end of the spectrum, fears of cutbacks in corporate investment made the capital goods sector (14 per cent of the index) the worst performing. This sector was down 26 per cent.

On shares, there are two messages for British investors. Worries about the US budget

and trade deficits have resulted in a flight from the dollar, so investors are favouring the shares of domestic companies. Discounting bid targets, the brewers and stores now head the British performance tables.

Second, fears of financial collapse dog the shares of the British property and financial companies of which the worst performing were Morgan Grenfell (down 45 per cent), Reuters Holdings (down 49 per cent), Henderson Administration and Rosehaugh, both of which have halved in price.

The two worst performers in the investable universe were Mr Robert Holmes & Co's Bell Group and Bell Resources. Both companies fell by a staggering 74 per cent in October, a reflection not just of the collapse of confidence in Australia but also of worries about their gearing structure and the complicated web of cross-holdings between the two companies.

Indeed, the Pacific Basin, excluding Japan, was a disaster area generally. Hong Kong fell 49 per cent during October and has fallen another 10 per cent since, while Australia and Singapore were both down 45 per cent.

The only cheering message to emerge from *The Bear Facts* relates to the longer term. Those who invested in Britain are still 5.9 per cent up on a year ago, and US investors in Britain are 23 per cent up because of sterling's strength against the dollar. Investors in Japan are still 15.8 per cent ahead in sterling terms and 34 per cent in dollar terms.

It may surprise readers to know that the best performing market of all was Mexico, which has risen 99.4 per cent in the past year in sterling terms. However, the entire Mexican market is less than 0.1 per cent of the investable universe, making it impossible for most fund managers to achieve a sufficient weighting to make any impact on their performance.

Perhaps the key lesson of the past month is that it was only necessary to have two decisions right — to be underweight in the US and overweight in Japan.

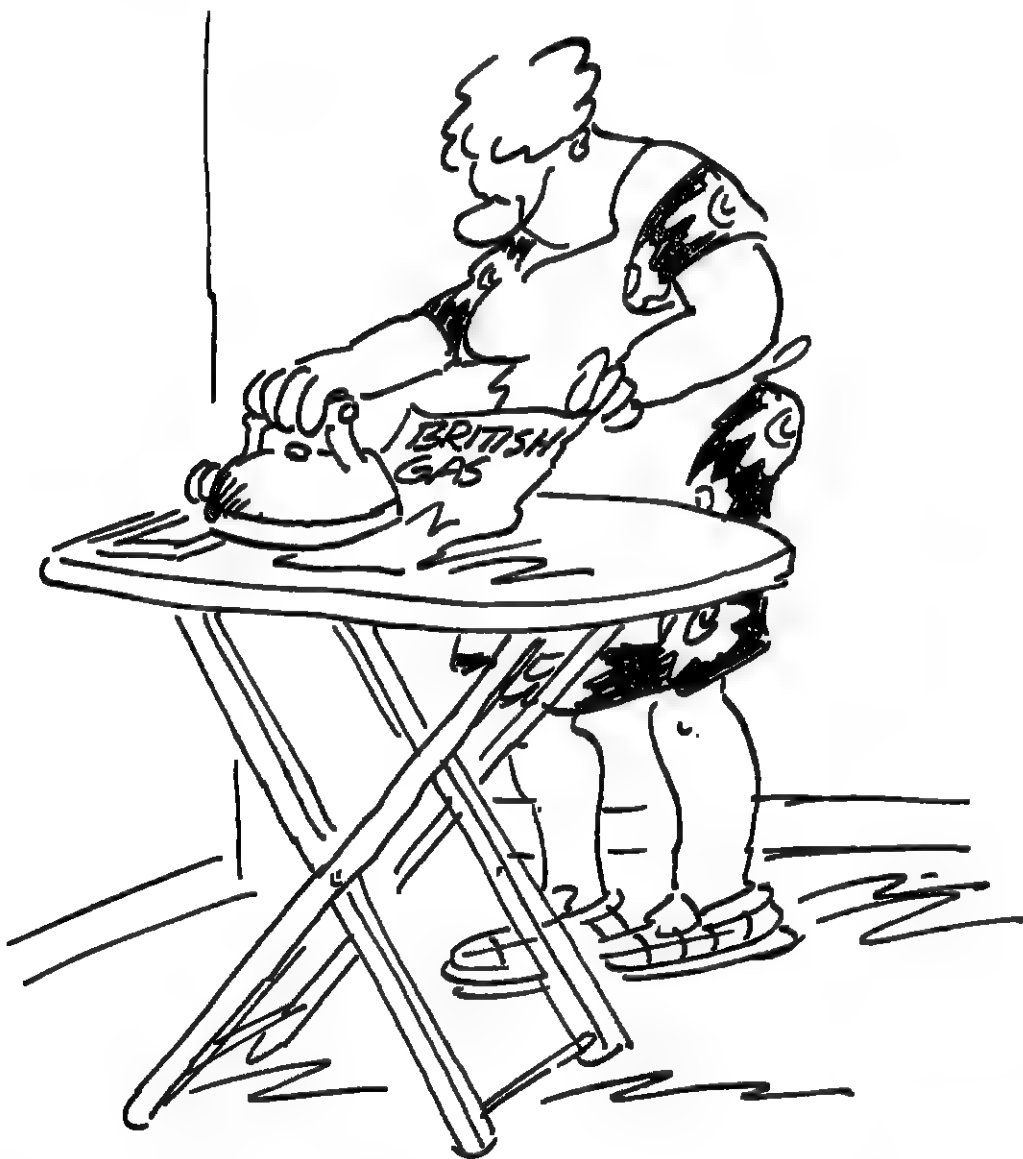
Fund managers who invested in the world index excluding Japan would have underperformed by 5 per cent. Those who excluded the US would have outperformed by 2.6 per cent. These are the two biggest markets and in performance terms they are the only ones that really count.

## Carol Ferguson

The FT-Actuaries World Indices (Trade Mark) are jointly compiled by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman Sachs & Co and Wood Mackenzie & Co Ltd in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.



— From the cover of Wood Mackenzie's document



## How to iron out the peaks in your gas bills

For many people, quarterly bills can be a bit of a headache — particularly heating bills. And most of all the heating bill for the cold winter quarter.

## EASY PAYMENTS SCHEME

With our Easy Payments Scheme, your total estimated gas charge for twelve months is divided into equal monthly instalments — so you don't get quarterly bills.

## ACT NOW

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weather over the rest of the year. Take advantage of this helpful scheme now. Send off the coupon for more information.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Gas Region (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

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ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS

## GILT-EDGED

## High return expected on 12-month view

The great equity collapse has called into question many of the easy assumptions on which investment decisions have been based in the past two years.

No longer are investors ready to subscribe to the inverted logic which argues that because the world economy is fragile, governments will never again allow recessions; therefore, company profits must continue uninterrupted and funds must be invested 100 per cent in equities. The end of equity euphoria creates the conditions under which real yields can fall worldwide.

The criteria we have employed in the past to assess gilts — international yield comparisons and projections of domestic real yields and inflation expectations — are as valid now as they were before the great equity collapse. We turn first to the international comparisons.

British gilts are standing on a yield margin over US Treasuries. A case of sorts can be made to justify this differential. For example, the British Government is adding to its PSBR under adverse circumstances by bailing out the BP share issue, while US policy-makers are coming to grips with their budget problem.

The US budgetary situation, however, is not as good as it looks. The markets were in a position to discount \$23 billion (£13.5 billion) of budget cuts for this month as soon as Gramm-Rudman Mark Two was passed in September. The market's hope for more than these \$23 billion of cuts must be assumed to be buoying up US Treasury bonds at present. This does not look a very reliable prop for the US market.

While the budgetary position might arguably be said to have moved in the US's favour in recent weeks, other factors have done the opposite. Inflation, for example, is a more serious problem for the US than for Britain.

Next year, US inflation may well breach 5 per cent while in Britain it is expected to stay below 4½ per cent. The latest bout of dollar weakness is no help at all here. Nor does it help the US balance of payments prospects, at least in the short run.

We could see another downward leg of the J-curve in the US trade figures.

The US Treasury bond market has probably been boosted even more than gilts by flight into quality arguments. These will cut less ice as panic on the stock markets subsides. Furthermore, with the dollar verging on "free fall," investors are likely to question whether US dollar-denominated bonds represent quality to non-dollar-based investors. The US bond market seems likely to ease back and, as it does so, the yield-differential enjoyed by British gilts at present will be reduced and eventually reversed.

A more interesting yield comparison is one between gilts and West German Federal bonds. This differential has been very stable since the Louvre accord, perhaps a reflection of the Chancellor's adherence to the mark, or at least of the market's perception that there would be stability in the mark-sterling rate. Even through the latest traumas, this differential remained in its 2.9-3.5 per cent range for the year.

West German bonds should benefit substantially if real yields drop to 5 per cent in the next year or so. It is not fanciful to expect West German bond yields to decline to about 5 per cent. If so, and if there were no deterioration in relative inflation prospects, gilt yields might fall to 8-8½ per cent without forfeiting international support. All this is positioned on the assumption that the Government will continue to sustain market confidence in the mark-sterling link. The Chancellor's concern to contain inflation will probably render this assumption valid, at least for the next 12 months or so.

Our conclusion is that international factors favour further rises in gilt-edged prices. The yield-differential with US Treasuries is likely to be significantly reversed.

The case for gilts based on domestic factors is less clear. An inflation prospect of 4-4½ per cent, combined with a real yield (derived from the actual yield on index-linked securities) of 4½ per cent or so and a risk premium (to account for the fact that

conventional fixed coupon stocks do not give a guaranteed real return) in line with the recent average of 1 per cent, would point to an appropriate yield of about 9½ per cent. This is above the yield level at the time of writing. It suggests little or no scope for fixed coupon gilts to advance from here.

The puzzle in all this is the performance of the index-linked issues. While real yields have been falling worldwide (by 1 per cent or more in the US and Japan), the index-linked, which give investors the purest exposure to real yield, have been sold.

One explanation for this is that, although real yields tend to be equalized across countries, this does not show up in British index-linked yields because index-linked are regarded by international investors as exotic instruments. If so, domestic investors ought to be able to take advantage of foreigners' imperfect knowledge of the index-linked market.

They have not done this because of their own prejudice against index-linked paper. Almost from the moment when the Government began to issue index-linked in 1981, real yields began to rise. This made the index-linked such consistently poor performers that British investors' wariness of them is understandable. Index-linked yields may well be overstating the level of real yields acceptable to investors.

However that may be, our conclusion is that domestic factors, while unpromising on first inspection, do not stand in the way of a fall in gilt yields.

A drop in index-linked yields, more in line with the worldwide level of real yields, or compression of the risk premium on conventionals, could support a fall in conventional long-dated gilt yields over the next year to the 8-8½ per cent range indicated by international yield comparisons. A decline in yields of this magnitude would produce capital gains of 8 per cent or so which, with the running yield of 9 per cent, would give a total return of 17 per cent.

Stephen Lewis  
Phillips & Drew



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By Richard...

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the anxious citizens of Skiplon,  
in north Yorkshire, who are  
trying to unravel the mystery  
of apparently plummeting  
local land prices. A  
public inquiry in Skipton this  
week will ask how the Duke of  
Devonshire came to sell 2,000  
acres of Skipton Moor to  
four Yorkshire landowners for  
just £10,000 in 1984 — only  
an acre against prices of up  
to £250 an acre that surround  
moorland was then fetching  
according to a local estate  
agent. More intriguingly, a  
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Lockyer has unearthed  
sale conveyances, dated 1911  
which, he says, prove that  
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# Thomson steps up holiday price war with £18m cuts

From Derek Harris, Innsbruck

Thomson Holidays has cut the prices of more than a million holidays for next summer. The company, Britain's biggest package tour operator, has re-launched its brochures with discounts totalling £18 million.

The move is certain to intensify the bitter holiday price war of the past two years.

Thomson's price cuts, of up to £45 a person, mainly affect packages for children and departures for people flying from regional airports.

A family of four flying from Leeds to Majorca for a fortnight's apartment holiday in May will be able to save up to £166, a 22 per cent reduction on the £744 price in Thomson's earlier brochures.

Two adults on a high-season 14-day holiday to Corfu, who would have paid £598 at old prices, will now pay only £508, 15 per cent less.

Thomson's announcement came as a shock to most of the

3,000 delegates gathered here on the eve of the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta).

It is only just over a month since Thomson and most other leading operators launched their brochures for next summer. On average, most companies' prices were up by about 5 per cent and the industry, most of which saw profits wiped out in the past summer by the continuing price war, was hoping for some improvement in profit margins.

Horizon, the third-largest, moved roughly in line with Thomson, although both companies gave warning that they would match any undercutting by key rivals.

But the trend to higher prices was upset by Mr Harry Goodman's International Leisure Group.

ILG, in a series of brochure launches, is offering lower prices for children, regional

departures and on certain types of holiday. Intasun, Global and the Lancaster budget-price operation are all subsidiaries of ILG.

The crunch for Thomson came when it found its sales were running at only about half the level it expected. It found that ILG's offers, especially those in the Lancaster brochure, were taking a lot of potential customers away.

Usually, at this stage of the early selling season, Thomson would have taken between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the industry's sales.

Mr Charles Newbold, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said that, with 25 per cent of next summer's sales likely to be made by Christmas, the company was forced to act.

He added: "It is not a matter of losing our nerve. We had warned we would act if there was any undercutting and that will still apply."

He said the Thomson reductions meant that prices were back to the level of the past summer.

He added: "The low prices on offer over the last two years have enabled 4 million extra people to take a package holiday. Our action means that they can afford to travel again next summer."

The expectation in the industry is that other key operators, especially Horizon, will match Thomson's move.

The price war could now become increasingly fierce because, although early bookings overall started off well, there have been some reports of an easing in the past two weeks. A contributory factor may have been uncertainties caused by the stock market crash.

But yesterday Thomson emphasized that its new discount prices — which will be reviewed after December 24 — had been prompted entirely by the ILG pricing moves.

## LME to discuss new tin contract

By Colin Narkborough

Revival of the tin contract on the London Metal Exchange, the world's premier metals market, now enjoys majority support among members and is expected to be discussed at the exchange board meeting on Wednesday.

But views on the timing of its introduction — it is a valuable hedging instrument — are varied.

The trauma of the tin crisis still haunts members, many of whom remain locked in legal battles to recover the millions lost when the International Tin Council's buffer stock failed in October 1985.

The LME, which suspended its tin futures contract immediately in response to the ITC collapse, could be helped to overcome its inhibitions about restarting it by last month's launch of a tin futures contract on the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange.

On Friday the new contract found in active trading with turnover reaching 224 tonnes, its second highest figure since it was begun.

December, January and April tin was 5 US cents higher at respectively 697, 699 and 706 cents per kilo. Meanwhile spot tin prices on the European free market were indicating slightly lower, reflecting the falling dollar.

Many LME members, while recognising the usefulness of a hedge for tin, remain highly sceptical about the value of Kuala Lumpur's new market, in which the main players come from the tin-producing countries whose governments traditionally interfere in the market.

Malaysia itself is the world's leading producer.

The law lords completed their hearing on Thursday of an ITC appeal over the use of internal council documents as evidence. Judgement is expected in a month to six weeks.

Litigation to recover the estimated £500 million of bad debts arising from the tin crisis, likely to run for years, is seen as the biggest single obstacle to a new LME contract.

There are members who would be prepared to restore tin futures without waiting for an end to the court battles, but they appear to be a minority.

A great deal of work with the LME legal advisers is needed to establish whether re-instituting tin would prejudice the exchange's own position.

## ECONOMIC VIEW

# The positive thinking behind state spending

One sign of a government in control of its destiny is a set of public spending plans which reflect preference rather than circumstance. By this criterion, last week's Autumn Statement by the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, scores rather highly compared with some of its recent predecessors.

Economic developments since the last survey have reduced some of the prior claims on the Government and made it easier to spend money on the Government's priorities.

First, the disappearing public sector borrowing requirement means that the burden of debt interest, which in years gone by used to rise inexorably from survey to survey, has this year been reduced in the later years of the survey period compared with the previous plans. In the current year, it is expected to turn out £300 million below expectation and after a fractional rise next year, has been cut by £800 million in 1989-90. Lower debt interest means that for any given total of public spending, more can be spent on departmental programmes.

The other important change is the fall in unemployment. When Lord Young was Employment Secretary, Christmas used to come twice a year for the department with increases in spending on employment measures in the Autumn Statement and then further increases in the Budget.

The steep fall in unemployment during the past 12 months has both reduced the take-up of employment measures and lessened the political pressures to expand them further. In contrast to previous years, the increases in this programme have been kept to £50 million next year and nil the year after, while within the programme there is increased emphasis on training and the phasing-out of two of the less successful employment measures, the Job Release Scheme and the New Workers Scheme.

Lower unemployment has also, though less obviously, reduced the upward pressure on the social security budget. Between 1978-79 and 1986-87, social security spending increased at an annual rate of 4 1/2 per cent in real terms. But this year and next year it is expected to be unchanged, while it will rise by only 2 per cent in each of the following two years. Forecast spending in the current year has been increased by £400 million, compared with £1.6 billion last year at this stage.

But despite the fall in unemployment and the freezing of child benefit, announced at the end of last month, social security still accounts for a bigger increase during the planning period than any other programme, with an extra £1 billion added next year and £1.9 billion in 1989-90 as take-up of benefits continues to increase.

Helped by these happier economic circumstances, the Government has

been able, within the constraints of the declining ratio of public spending to national income, to spend more on the things it prefers. Looking at central government spending — which is what the survey is really all about — the increases that stand out as acts of policy are those on health and education.

Health gets an extra £700 million next year, bringing the cash increase between this year and next to just over £1 billion. This represents a real increase of about 1 1/4 per cent on the basis of next year's inflation forecast, which, according to the Government, will produce an increase in resources of just over 3 per cent when cost improvement programmes and schemes for generating additional income from non-NHS sources are taken into account.

Education gets an extra £155 million for restructuring in the universities and science an extra £47 million. The five-sixths of the education budget spent by local authorities receives a bigger increase, but this is less an act of policy than a recognition that the money — or some larger sum to be covered out of the reserve — is going to be spent anyway.

Provision for spending on housing has changed little in net terms, but that conceals a policy decision to allow housing authorities the use of most of the rising receipts from council house sales. Gross provision, therefore, has risen substantially by 11 per cent on the previous plans. Sales of property by the new towns, on the other hand, will produce substantial savings this year and next in the non-housing Environment programme.

Some of the other programmes which have not been increased are not necessarily less favoured. In Treasury theology, the plans are the plans — and the Government will certainly do its best to stick to them. But in reality, the very large reserves which have been built into the totals for later years are more likely to be allocated to some programmes — particularly those with a high local authority content — than to others. So the law and order programme, for instance, which at present shows no increase in real terms over the next three years, may end up with larger increases than planned.

Taking into account both circumstances and the likely future allocation of the reserve, the picture is one of priority given to health, education and housing with some leading local authority programmes like law and order ending up with more than is currently provided. Spending on defence will level off after the 28 per cent real increase between 1978-79 and 1985-86, while employment measures and social security are rising more slowly.

Both politically and economically, it is a more appealing pattern than in some previous years.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## Services offer best return, ICC says

By Richard Thomson

Service industries are the strongest-performing sector of the economy, says the ICC Information Group, which provides company research.

In terms of return on shareholders' funds, the industrial and commercial services sector's average of 46.4 per cent is well up on industry's average of 23.8 per cent. Average return on investment is 27 per cent for services, compared with 16 per cent for other industrial sectors.

The high performance of the services sector is partly explained by its low reliance on capital, but research shows it had also the fastest growth in sales and total assets of any part of the economy in recent years. Over the past three years, sales have risen by 26 per cent a year, compared with a 12 per cent average for the whole of industry, while assets were up 25 per cent, compared with an industry average of 13 per cent.

The ICC's Industrial Performance Analysis, which compares 25 industry groups, also found salaries in services industries were well ahead of the British average. Advertising leads the way, with average remuneration of £18,113, followed by film and television with £15,984, and computer services at £13,956.

The analysis points out that more than 60 per cent of the British working population is now employed in service industries. Financial services, which include banking, insurance and finance, have expanded by 2.7 per cent annually over the past 20 years.

Second to services, however, is the food and drink industry, which has the highest profit margins and the best borrowing and equity gearing ratios. Last year, 16 industries improved their return on capital, with manufacturers of consumer goods, engineering components and transport industries doing particularly well.

## Porsche counts costs of share falls on US sales

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

Porsche, in line with other luxury car manufacturers, is waiting to assess the effects on its important US sales of the Wall Street crisis and imminent measures to curb the American deficit.

Herr Peter Schutz, chairman of Porsche, said yesterday: "There are a lot of uncertainties in our biggest market and we do not know the extent to which it is going to be affected."

As the company waits for the latest order information from American dealers, he added: "We know the news won't be good."

Analysts appear divided on the prospects for the US luxury car sector. Porsche and Jaguar are the two manufacturers most exposed in America. In the past 12 months, US sales have increased from 54 to 61 per cent of Porsche's worldwide sales, compared with less than 20 per cent for Mercedes.

Share prices have reflected concerns about the US market over the next two years and the effect of the weaker dollar on profits. A third has been wiped off Porsche's share price within two weeks while Jaguar shares halved in value.

Herr Schutz said: "With the dollar at its present position it is difficult to make a profit."

The sharp drop in the dollar-mark exchange rate in the past 14 months was much harder to adjust to than a settled rate of DM1.70 to DM1.90, he explained. More components will be purchased in America to counteract the effects of the weak dollar.

Competing against Japanese and European car makers in America rather than domestic producers has enabled Porsche to raise prices sharply and their effect on customers has been softened, Herr Schutz emphasized, by a significant fall in interest rates over the past two years.

To protect profits, Porsche has cut costs by DM80 million



Hard times: Peter Schutz, chairman of Porsche

(£26 million) in the past year and will soon reap the benefit of the DM230 million investment in modernized paint and body plants at the Stuttgart factory. The company is also expanding its engineering consultancy business at its Weissach research and development centre, which accounts for 20 per cent of its DM3.5 billion turnover and a larger share of profits.

Even before the stock market crisis, sales of the company's cheaper sports cars had slipped, forcing an 11 per cent production cut to 28,613 in the year to July. By comparison, output for the more expensive 911 and 928 models has increased 2 per cent to 22,102 although overall production slipped to 50,715 in 1986-87 from 53,625 the previous year.

And for the first time Porsche is openly criticizing the tactics of the tough Japanese competition which has

hit demand for the cheaper four-cylinder West German sports cars.

Herr Helmut Flegl, the research chief, said not only has the Japanese openly copied the Porsche 924 and 944 but they did so to minimize the risks of developing their own sports cars.

Herr Schutz said that with hindsight Porsche should have concentrated less on keeping prices down for these models and given priority to improving the styling and specification to justify higher prices.

The Porsche chairman denied there were any plans to abandon the lower models built under contract by Audi and said there would be a comprehensive model development programme.

It is clear, however, that future profits growth will stem from selling more top models which will be steadily pushed up-market where price competition is less fierce.

## Engineers' order books 'strong'

By Our Industrial Editor

Britain's £4 billion civil engineering industry is facing up to the uncertainties of the world financial shake-out with the largest order books for years.

Optimism about prospects, boosted by projects such as the Channel tunnel and Canary Wharf, in London's Docklands, was first apparent in the summer. An October survey released yesterday by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (FCEC) shows an even stronger trend on orders.

But the survey was conducted before the stock market crash and Mr Ron Emery, director-general of the FCEC, said: "We have yet to get detailed reaction from members on that but given that about 85 per cent of civil engineering contracts are in the public sector, the industry could well be fairly protected if there was any recession."

A more immediate problem would be if the Channel



Ron Emery: 'protected'

tunnel ran into financing difficulties with its share issue this month.

Civil engineers are becoming more dependent on the private sector, where any recession effects could be expected to show first. When the water industry is privatized it will mean a big change because water developments account for about a fifth of the civil engineering workload.

Mr Emery went on: "This year has brought a great change in the fortunes of civil engineering contractors. The survey shows expectations higher than for a long time."

In the summer, 52 per cent of civil engineering companies surveyed said order books were better than 12 months previously but by last month, 62 per cent reported an improvement.

In October, all types of companies reported improvement in orders but the most significant development, says the FCEC, was that without

exception the largest firms indicated fuller order books. The trend was also reflected in the increased number of invitations to tender being received. More than half the companies reported increases.

More companies, especially the larger ones, expected a rising trend in new orders and contracts for repair and maintenance. Fewer firms were expecting a downward trend.

But there seems to be no lessening of the intense competition in the industry which has kept profit margins low, says the survey. However, there have been some reports that sub-contractor prices in specialist activities such as grouting and steelwork, are rising.

There were signs of a general pick-up in employment, but with regional variations, says the survey. More operatives are being employed than a year ago in the South-east, East Anglia, the South-west, Yorkshire, the North-west, Scotland and Wales.

More than 80 per cent of the largest companies reported employing more operatives than a year before. The same applies to staff and for the first time there have been reports of companies in some areas having difficulty obtaining suitable engineers and agents to man contracts. That is largely a legacy from the lengthy period of recession when teams of engineers and managers were too often dispersed, the FCEC believes.

## The other man's grass

Bruised investors thinking of quitting shares in favour of something less fickle, such as land, might first wish to join the anxious citizens of Skipton, in north Yorkshire, who are trying to unravel the mystery of apparently plummeting local land prices.

A public inquiry in Skipton this week will ask how the Duke of Devonshire came to sell 2,000 acres of Grassington Moor to four Yorkshire landowners for just £10,000 in 1984 — only £5 an acre against prices of up to £250 an acre that similar moorland was then fetching, according to a local estate agent. More intriguingly, the inquiry will be told by Keith Lockyer, a North Yorkshire county councillor, that the land was never the Duke's to sell. Lockyer has unearthed 30 sale conveyances, dated 1604, which, he says, prove that the moor was sold to the villagers of Grassington by the third Earl of Cumberland after he bankrupted himself financing pirate ships to raid the Spanish Main. Pirate ships? It may well be safer to stick it out in the bear pit after all.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Still dicing with debt

Should fugitive Lloyd's insurance underwriters Peter Cameron-Webb and Peter Dixon still be seeking for the hourly burly of Lime Street, they might like to challenge each other to a new board game which sounds right up the street. Underwriter seems tailor-made for people like Cameron-Webb and Dixon, who may nowadays find it difficult

— perhaps because of lingering problems with their former loss-making PCW syndicates — to journey from America to a underwriter's box at Lime Street and play the real thing. The game's inventors tell me that "the winner is the player achieving a final round of the board with all his or her risk syndicates and solvency intact — not as easy as it may sound."

## Profiting from loss

If the Bank of England is forced to honour its obligation to buy back the BP partly paid shares at 70p, the Government will have reduced the book cost of the shares it bought from the beleaguered Burnham Oil company — in those dark days at the bottom of the 1974-75 bear market — to just 10p a share. Talking account of rights issues and share splits since the Government bought the shares in January 1985, analysts at securities house Morgan Grenfell calculate that the Government paid Burnham the equivalent of 60p a share for its BP shares. It has now sold them for 120p partly paid, so if it can buy them back for 70p, the 50p difference will reduce the book cost to 10p. To add insult to injury, the analysts point out that, in addition, the Government has received 75p a share in dividends over the years. I am sure someone was robbed along the way, though I cannot work out who.

Another candidate for the So What's New? Department: Pentagon officials in Washington were recently given a demonstration by Imaging Products, a US company, of the world's first paper that cannot be photocopied. The so-called "security paper," when reproduced, gives a black photocopy. I know of at least two photocopies within striking distance which often give perfectly black copies of quite ordinary documents. Can it really be this easy to make money in the defence contracting business?

Joe Joseph

## Biscuit-taker

Everyone likes naming babies — especially other people's. It seems. My telephone has been red hot with bright suggestions for Associated British Foods chairman Gary Weston to consider calling his grandsons. Names for the fifth generation of G Westons have ranged from the prosaic, like Gordon and Geoffrey, to the esoteric,



"Crash? That was merely an adjustment"

## Grave story

A City broker, writing a letter to a rival on his word processor, was alarmed to find that the computer's built-in spelling checker rejected Kleiworth Grievson, and offered Gravestone as a possible alternative.

## Name-drop

It is good to hear that some of the marriages arranged before Big Bang are still blooming after the honeymoon. For example, Carolina Bank — the London-based merchant banking arm of the NCNB Corporation, America's 16th largest bank — snapped up Panmure Gordon, one of the City's oldest stockbroking firms, to secure a foothold in financial services. The tie-up has proved so successful that Carolina Bank is now abandoning its own name, and will be calling the business Panmure Gordon Bankers. I always did think Carolina Bank sounded a bit too much like a trendy interior designer.

pected view

Stephen Lewis

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# Twenty Questions.

1.

What is Eurotunnel?

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Who'll be running it?

3.

How's it being built?

4.

Who'll use it?

5.

When will it open?

6.

What are the travel advantages?

7.

How much will it cost?

8.

How will it earn its revenues?

9.

When is the share offer?

10.

What's the minimum investment?

11.

How can I buy shares?

12.

Any travel privileges?

13.

What will the shares cost?

14.

What's the dividend policy?

15.

How much traffic is expected?

16.

If it's a rail tunnel, what about my car?

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What about freight?

18.

How far has construction got?

19.

How long will it take to Paris and Brussels?

20.

How can I find out more?



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FOUNDATION FOR  
AGE RESEARCH

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

By David Loshak

By the year 2000, a fifth of Britain's population will be of pensionable age; before long there will be one million over 85. Many of them will be unable to provide for themselves financially, socially and medically

Onward march  
of the over-85s

It has become a sociological truism that Britain's is an increasingly ageing population. But with this challenge to our ingenuity and enterprise, the response, as with so many other problems in our national life that will not go away, is threatening to prove "too little, too late".

The figures are disturbing. By the turn of the century, a fifth of the population will be of pensionable age. Already, two million people are older than 80. It will not be long before there are a million over 85. Tens of thousands of these old people are likely, given present knowledge and provision, to be dependent financially, socially and, perhaps above all, medically.

John Allfrey, director of the British Foundation for Age Research, said: "The resources required are staggering and the country is dangerously unprepared for such a massive demographic change."

The foundation, which is appealing for at least £1 million a year, was registered as a charity eight years ago to redress this unpreparedness. Research in ageing, it believes, is essential to ensure that even with limited resources, the

growing burdens imposed by demography are relieved as fully as possible. It aims to help improve the quality of life of old people by raising funds and fostering research into the causes of ageing and the relief of its attendant disabilities.

The foundation — completely non-political — is the only body, points out Elizabeth Mills, its administrator, devoted solely to funding and encouraging research in this area. It was formed after Age Action Year and Trust in 1976 had highlighted the many unmet needs of the old, bringing to a focus the realization that the rapidly increasing numbers of old people would soon be imposing heavily on families, friends and the caring resources of the nation.

Among those instrumental in setting it up were organizations such as Help the Aged, Age Concern and the Salvation Army, as well as leading companies and figures in the business community, geriatricians and other doctors concerned with the health of old people.

The foundation's late president, the Earl of Stockton, explained its intentions with characteristic vigour. "Age re-

search intends to see whether ten million people, Britain's pensioners, can be made, not lumber to be forgotten, but a useful, productive and happy element in the community," he said.

John Allfrey's credo is no less succinct. "Rather than add years to life, we seek to add life to years," he said. He voices the concern, felt by all those working to overcome the problems of old age, that there seems to be no concerted approach not simply to those problems in themselves but to developing appropriate individual, community and institutional attitudes towards them.

He said: "It might well be possible to postpone the ageing process in such a way that we would die old as young as possible. For this, attitudes must change. We have to look at planning, for instance, what do we really mean by sheltered housing, what precisely do we want it to do? What should be done to prepare for retirement?"

"How can we reconcile advances in medicine, which enable the doctors to prevent death, with the need to die with dignity?"

Is it right, that is, to have



Regent's Park relaxation for two men, depicted by Alex Cova, a photography student from Caracas, Venezuela, who used them in his entry for the Foundation for Age Research's photography competition, A Healthy Old Age, which he won this year

replaced what used to be called "the old man's friend", gently slipping away with pneumonia, with a protracted "living death" on life-support machinery?

The foundation works on the premise that the severe mental and physical decline which many old people suffer and which not only the public

but many doctors consider inescapable, is in fact preventable. Only on the basis of research into ageing, it believes, can this be achieved.

The foundation says: "We want to end the humiliation of senile dementia and incontinence. We must prevent the old spending years in hospital beds and wheelchairs. We shall preserve bones and muscles so that agility is retained as the years pass. And we insist that the old need not be infirm. Research is the key."

The foundation's research priorities are dementia, including Alzheimer's Disease, incontinence, nutrition (with particular reference to the house-bound and long-stay hospital patients), and mobility. These common but intractable problems hardly ever attract grants from other funding bodies. The foundation also finances study into the ageing process itself. This is to further understanding rather than to make any direct attempt to increase longevity.

The foundation takes an interest in many "innovative topics" with particular resource implications. This is important when it is remembered, for example, that thousands of old people are in hos-

pital because of the unwanted effects of prescribed drugs.

The foundation also encourages young scientists and researchers to enter the field by making relatively generous postgraduate-research grants.

It is worth noting, incidentally, that because of what John Allfrey describes as the "sad" connotations of the word "geriatric", the two most recently appointed professors in this subject hold chairs not of "geriatric medicine" but of "care of the elderly": the very terminology helps to determine that attitudes are positive.

In addition, the foundation acts as a clearing house for information. That is not easy for such a small charity, but it is a vital function. The close links it therefore maintains with the association of Medical Research Charities, the British Geriatrics Society, the British Society for Research into Ageing and the British Society for Gerontology enable it to co-ordinate and inform.

These links made it possible, with backing from the foundation in the absence of any government support, for Britain to host September's conference, Ageing Well, of the European section of the International Association of

John Allfrey, right, director of the Foundation for Age Research, on the provision of needs for the aged:

"The resources required are staggering. Britain is dangerously unprepared for such a massive change."



Gerontologists, attended by 1,000 delegates.

Collaboration with the big, caring age-related charities is developing on the basis that the treatment, cure and prevention of the disabilities of the old will help reduce their burden of care and its cost. Help the Aged is giving a total of £72,000 for four of the foundation's latest post-graduate awards.

Through its membership of the association of Medical Research Charities, the foundation has a voice in determining the thrust of future research. The association's 35 members put more than £100 million a year into medical research, almost as much as the budget of the government-funded Medical Research Council — though only a fraction of the MRC's spending goes on research into ageing.

The foundation now has a three-pronged plan of action for its expansion. First, it is trying to make its work better-known. Its publicity and advertising expenditure, only £3,000 six years ago, was, though still a minuscule sum in 1986-7, more than 12 times as much.

Said John Allfrey: "I make no apology for the increase. People will not support a charity of which they have not heard. And with 157,000 registered charities in Britain, very limited funds make it hard to achieve the publicity we need."

Second, the foundation is greatly increasing the number of its local support groups. It has appointed Lady Moyra Browne, former superintendent-in-chief of St John Ambulance Brigade, national chairman of support groups.

Third, it will work to bridge the large gap between the money available for research and the requests for help it receives. The foundation is not able to fund more than one in 10 of the projects it considers would be worthwhile.

This planned expansion will build on an already impressive record of achievement.

As well as endowing a chair of geriatric medicine at the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff, it has committed a total of £1.4 million since 1978 to 75 research projects to improve knowledge of the ageing process. Seven projects, costing £135,000, have started this year.

This is impressively cost-effective. By comparison, the average cost of a research project at Cambridge University is £50,000 a year.

Despite its small size, the British foundation for Age Research can thus justly claim to have played a leading part in encouraging the shift of emphasis towards the study of ageing. It states: "This is essential if the limited financial and human resources available into the 21st century are utilized to their maximum effect."

Furthermore, as John Allfrey points out, and as became strikingly clear at its Agile 80s conference last year, the attitude of old people towards themselves is changing. They increasingly recognize that the retirement years can be healthy and active.

There is therefore a rising level of expectation among older people that they should be able, and enabled, to continue making a contribution to society after they retire.

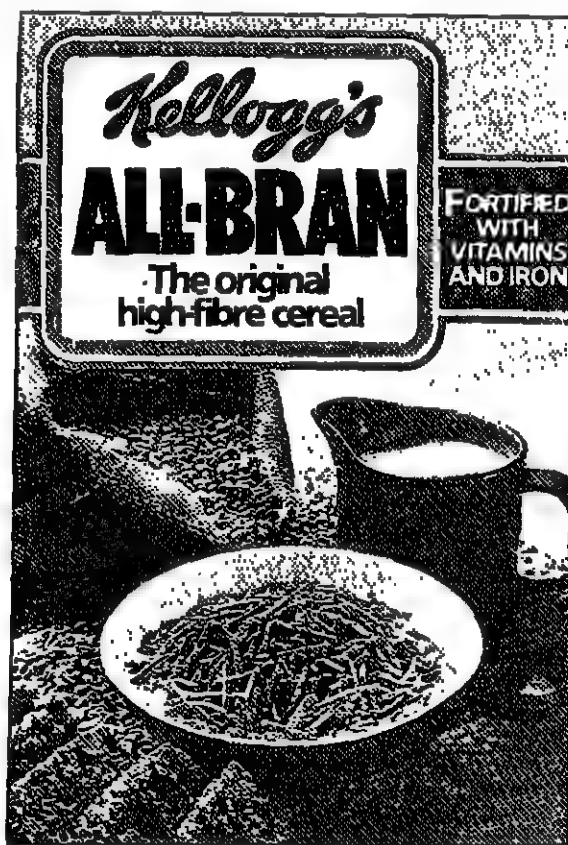
While the foundation's immediate aim is to raise at least £1 million annually, it is therefore working on a wider basis. That is, said John Allfrey, "to explode the myth that age is a handicap and help to give the elderly an optimistic future. It is, after all, a club we take a step nearer to joining every day."

"Our aim is to give old age an optimistic future. The benefits of our research in terms of human dignity and happiness are immeasurable. Our vision is one in which the quality of life is dramatically improved for the elderly, removing the stigma of old age as a burden."

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FOCUS

FOUNDATION FOR AGE RESEARCH

# Misery that may strike at half a million people

At least 330,000 people over the age of 80, and perhaps as many as half a million in all, suffer from dementia in some form. The term is used to describe deterioration of all aspects of the mind, serious memory failure being the most evident.

The commonest form is Alzheimer's Disease, a condition first delineated 80 years ago but effectively ignored until recently.

In this, there are widespread structural and chemical changes in the brain. Memory seems to be associated with these chemical alterations, just as Parkinson's Disease, a common neurological condition in older people, has been found to be linked to a reduction or absence of dopamine.

Just as Parkinson's Disease

may be relieved, or delayed in onset, by chemotherapy, so there is the prospect that it will prove possible for Alzheimer's Disease to be treated. Much research is being done into this at institutions around the world, including several in Britain.

One project is being undertaken by Pankaj Marya, recipient of a postgraduate research studentship at King's College, London. Dr Peter Eagles, of the Department of Biophysics, describing the work in the foundation's annual report, explained that it is to do with "unravelling" complex neurofibrillary "tangles" in the nerves of the brain.

The hope is that knowing what the tangles consist of will help to show they upset the brain's metabolism. Dr Eagles said: "In the long term, this work will help us unravel

further complexities of Alzheimer's Disease and take us a step nearer to a means of treating this devastating condition."

Researchers at St Mary's Hospital Medical School in Paddington, London, are attacking the disease from a different angle. The foundation is funding work which is looking at the genetics of groups who seem particularly at risk. Among these, says Dr John Hardy, are those with a family history of the condition. Some develop Alzheimer's Disease as young as 40 years, and large families with several cases allow scientists to try to pinpoint the inherited predisposing factor.

Laborious analysis has identified the location of the abnormal gene on one of the small human chromosomes, the same one which has an

extra copy in people with Down's Syndrome. This may explain why Down's persons often develop a similar condition to Alzheimer's Disease in middle age. The gene on chromosome 21 could be related to the one which causes the disease in old age in normal people. Dr Hardy expects it to be pinpointed within the coming year, an advance which could help scientists to determine the basic cause.

Dementia is an especially distressing, and cumulative condition, said Sir Allan Davis, former Lord Mayor of London and chairman of the foundation's board of governors.

He said: "It is particularly sad and upsetting not only for the victim, but for all the family, especially grandchildren who see a once sparkling person fall victim."



Dr John Hardy, foreground, and his research team at St Mary's, Paddington: looking into the possible hereditary origins of Alzheimer's Disease

## Tackling a taboo problem

Incontinence is an embarrassing, almost taboo, problem. But it causes so much discomfort and ill health because of the ostracism that can result that research into ways of curing or diminishing it are an important aspect of the foundation's work.

It is thought to affect two million old people in Britain. As the foundation's scientific adviser, Dr Michael Denham, says, sufferers are often affected, or even incapacitated, by such other disorders as arthritis and weak memory, which can affect the diet, exacerbating the incontinence.

Dr Denham says: "Often simple measures can improve the situation. But their application largely depends on the wider education of professional helpers and sufferers alike."

The foundation was therefore quick to support a project which showed the value of trained continence nurse advisers. This, says Elizabeth Mills, the foundation's administrator, has helped to bring about perhaps the most marked improvements among old people resulting so far from any of the foundation's research projects.

The nurse advisers, more and more of whom are now being appointed by local health authorities, are proving particularly helpful with the management of catheters, a prime source of discomfort and infection.

They also do invaluable work in educating professional colleagues and those who look after elderly relatives.

## A better taste for longer life

The foundation is keenly aware of the importance of food and diet in the preservation of health into old age. Age changes the body's ability to take nourishment, and this often leads to malnutrition.

A study at Middlesex Hospital Medical School has drawn attention to the social factors that lead to poor food intake.

Researchers at Dundee Dental School have analysed oral tissues in old people, showing that in extreme old age, the minor salivary glands cease to function, a finding which will help to reduce mouth damage and improve dental care.

Members of the Olfaction Research Group at Warwick University

have studied hundreds of people in all age groups from 20 upwards and have established the extent to which older people are not as sensitive to specific smells.

This highlights the need to give more attention to the flavouring of food.

Dr Valda Banker, working at Southampton with Professor Barbara Clayton on the dietary needs of the old, says surprisingly little is known, especially in relation to trace elements that are vital in nutrition.

She adds: "Many of the diseases characteristic of old age, such as delayed wound healing and reduced resistance to infections, occur as a

result of deficiencies of some trace elements."

Studies on healthy old people in their own homes disclosed that they had no obvious nutritional deficiencies. The unit is now studying the nutrition of housebound old people.

Limited mobility, loneliness, social isolation and depression lead them to eat less and develop deficiencies of vital nutrients, notably zinc.

As Dr Michael Denham, the foundation's scientific adviser, points out, the interest in nutrition is doubly important for those in long-stay homes and other institutions. Sadly, they may have little to look forward to except their meals.

An estimated 1.2 million old people are house-bound. There are many reasons — loss of sight, often due to cataract, arthritis, tremor, high blood pressure and the dangerously brittle bones, leading to hip, wrist and other fractures and imposing a heavy drain on health resources, caused by osteoporosis.

All these are subjects of research projects funded by the foundation. Work at Salford University, for instance, has shown that cataract can be brought on by environmental changes such as heat, by side-effects from some medicines and by diet.

A team at the Clinical Research Centre, Harrow, is looking at gait and manual dexterity among Parkinson's Disease sufferers. Osteoarthritis is generally considered an "inevitable" consequence of age

## When the house is a prison

ing, but while the idea that the cartilage of joints wears away with time is an attractively simple one, in practice the biggest increase in the disease occurs shortly after the menopause.

Researchers in the rheumatology department at Birmingham University are investigating the role of the hormone Somatomedin C in this process.

A study at the University of Glasgow has helped dispel certain

myths about the relationship between age, high blood pressure and drugs used to treat it. A five-year project, a joint venture between the geriatric department at St Pancras Hospital and a busy general practice at Beaconsfield, is studying the hormonal changes at the menopause which can accelerate the onset of osteoporosis.

The foundation has also helped to found sports groups for older men and women, believing that maintaining physical activity in the middle years increases the chances of health in older age.

One of these groups is Seavets — the Senior and Veteran Boatsailing Association — and there are runners, including marathon runners, as well as windsurfers among the groups whose formation the foundation has encouraged.

## How the funds are spent

Every year, the Foundation for Age Research receives hundreds of grant applications covering dozens of subjects of medical, scientific and social significance.

These go to referees, who pass the most promising for consideration to the foundation's Research Advisory Council. This sets stringent standards which lead to one crucial question: "So what?"

"While not averse to adding to the sum of human knowledge," the foundation's annual report explains, "our main aim is to discover what can help to treat, cure or at best prevent the disabilities which affect the old."

The foundation awards three main types of grant, says

Elizabeth Mills, its administrator. The first are grants of up to £60,000 for major projects and covering a unit's salaries, equipment and materials for up to five years.

Then there are the post-graduate research awards for students intending a career in research. The student stipend has recently been increased to £4,000 a year, tax-free with the Inland Revenue's agreement, plus allowances. This funding is at a higher level than the government guidelines would indicate in order to attract applications of the highest standard.

And there are small equipment grants, mostly below £1,000, for senior registrars who need relatively minor

items to carry out important pieces of research.

The foundation also awards an annual post-doctoral fellowship, with a view to creating the next generation of experts in research on ageing.

Dr Michael Denham, scientific adviser to the foundation, says that over the years, projects submitted have changed in emphasis from clinically orientated to scientific or laboratory based submissions.

A lot of work is being carried out around the country into diseases associated with old age, but often these are approached in isolation, with the researchers unaware that the disorder is age-related.

"In consequence, the explicit scientific study of ageing — gerontology — is often considered a peripheral science and receives little attention and inadequate finance."

Cross-fertilization of ideas is another vital element, adds Mrs Mills. The foundation had introduced units working in parallel but unaware of each other, so that in one instance, for example, they now usefully shared a source of raw material.

"But what we do regard as particularly important is that our scientists publish their results, even if their conclusions are negative," she says. "This helps considerably both to widen knowledge and understanding and to prevent time and effort being wasted on non-productive lines of inquiry."

## A network of support

For funds, the foundation has chiefly relied on the City, industry and charitable trusts, as well as legacies and trust funds. A BBCtv appeal by the actress Julia McKenzie and the Lord Mayor of London's appeal helped to bring last year's total to £400,000.

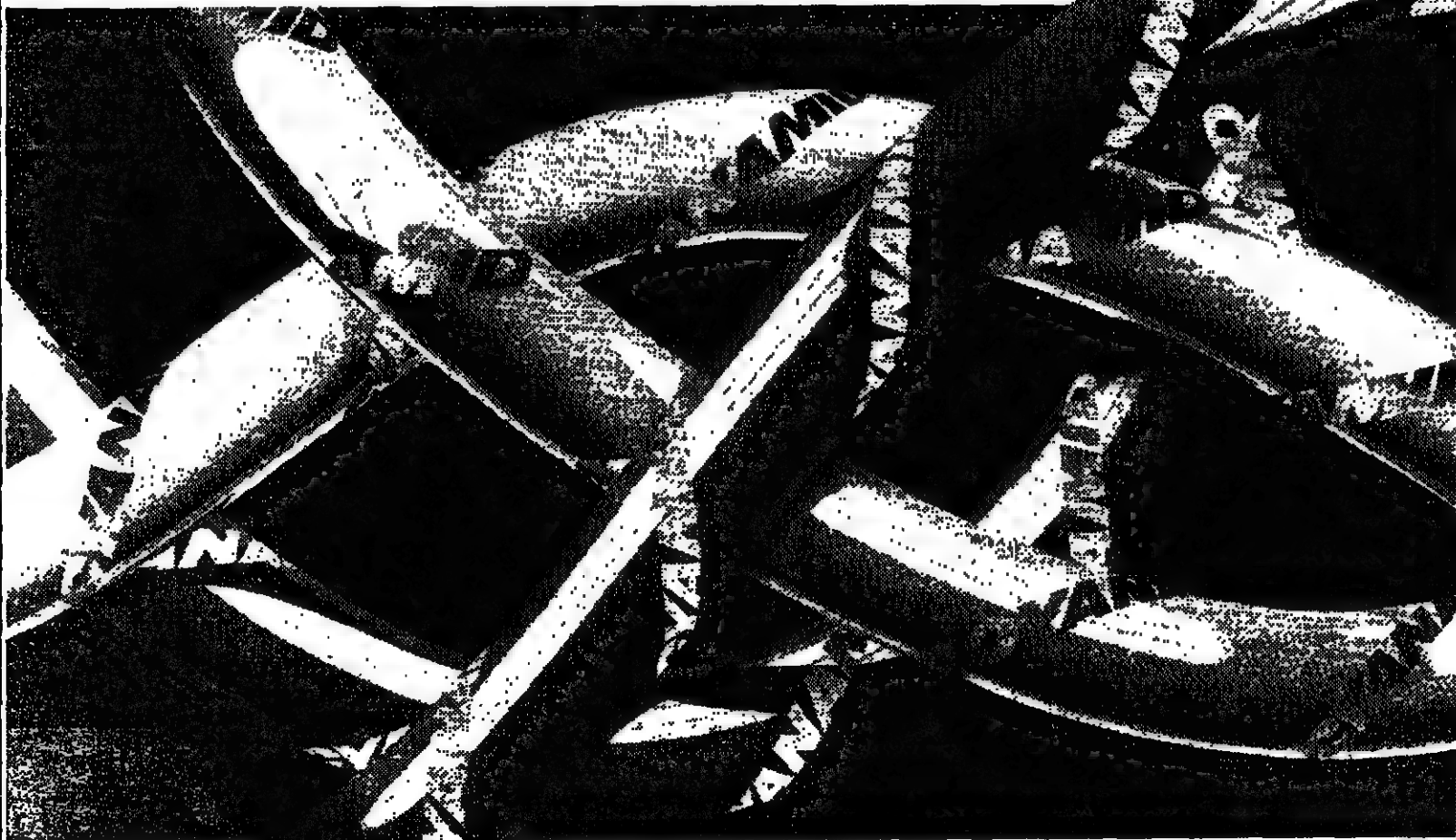
The foundation is forming a nationwide network of support groups, firstly in each of the 47 English counties, both to publicize research into ageing and to raise money.

This can be done in many ways — through sponsored sporting and social events, from antique fairs and garden parties to beetle drives and darts competitions, as well as through individual gifts and public collections.

Lady Moyra Browne, national chairman of support groups, says that though research into ageing is not always easy to "sell", she has received a much more positive response than she expected. "People may say: 'Heavens, you surely aren't going to make people live still longer', but the point is that they already are," she adds.

New legislation allows the foundation to be more involved than in the past with planned donations. John Alfrey says that the Government's "pay-roll-giving" scheme, whereby employees can give up to £120 a year tax-free to nominated charities, could dramatically increase foundation funds.

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## WEST GERMANY

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

## Still calm, despite the political storm

In spite of the scandal of the Barschel affair, West Germany's political system, and the Kohl government, remain largely untouched, reports Peter Strafford

The West German scene has been dominated in recent weeks by the scandal in Schleswig-Holstein, and the subsequent death in a hotel in Geneva of Uwe Barschel, the young and ambitious former prime minister of the *Land*.

The exact circumstances of his death are still unclear, but the grisly drama of his end on October 11 was unprecedented in post-war West German history.

It seems certain that the investigation now under way in Kiel, the *Land* capital, will uncover some murky details of goings-on before the election in September, which may well reflect badly not only on the Christian Democratic Union, Barschel's party, but even on the opposition Social Democratic Party.

The story began just before the election, when Barschel faced allegations in *Der Spiegel*, which he denied, that as prime minister he had been running a "dirty tricks" campaign against Björn Engholm, his SPD challenger.

He was said to have ordered an investigation of Herr Engholm's private life, to have arranged for the sending of an anonymous letter accusing him of tax evasion, and even to have tried to have one of his own phones bugged with a view to accusing the SPD of responsibility.

But perhaps the main point to be made about the affair is that it is quite out of line with the normal pattern of West German political life.

Since the end of the Second World War the West Germans have been remarkable, not only for building an economy that is one of the world's most powerful, but for the establish-



Overcoming divisions: Helmut Kohl, Chancellor, top, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister, above. Right: part of rebuilt medieval Frankfurt



ment of a smoothly running liberal democracy, the first successful one in German history.

West Germany today is a country which is vigorous, orderly and largely at peace with itself. Not everyone is prosperous, as a few people sleeping rough on the streets of Bonn, and two million unemployed, show.

But most are, and it is significant that the issues which now appear to attract the most passion, and occasional violence by a small minority, are environmental ones like the use of nuclear power or the extension of Frankfurt airport.

Terrorism has not been completely eradicated, but is no longer the threat that it was. The peace movement is quiescent.

Disturbing though they are, therefore, the main practical effect of the events in Schleswig-Holstein is likely to be no more than a new *Land* election and possibly, if the SPD win, a shift in the balance of the federal government's majority in the Bundesrat, the upper house in Bonn. That

would give greater influence to the Christian Social Union, the CDU's Bavarian sister party.

For Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, this would be another setback after a year that has been full of them. The CDU, which he heads, emerged as victor in the federal election in January, but with a reduced number of seats, and since then it has had losses in several *Land* elections.

There has also been constant sniping between the different wings of the government coalition, the CDU/CSU and the liberals of the Free Democratic Party. The CSU, with its conservative standpoint, has been openly critical of several government policies, from tax reform to the key undertaking to dismantle the West German Pershing 1A rockets in the event of a Soviet-American treaty to do away with all intermediate-range missiles.

But Herr Kohl is under no immediate threat, from within the coalition or from the opposition. There has been talk of the FDP bringing down the coalition by switching its

loyalties from the CDU/CSU to the SPD, as it has done in the past, but at least until the next federal election, likely to be held at the end of 1990, the two parties do not have the votes to oust him from office.

The SPD, under the leadership of Hans-Jochen Vogel, still has to re-establish itself after the setbacks and internal

divisions of recent years. For the time being it has ended its flirtation with the Greens, themselves badly divided by disputes between their fundamentalist and "realist" wings.

But it has to come to terms, like Neil Kinnock's Labour Party, with the erosion of its traditional working-class base as a result of increased prosperity.

Herr Kohl himself is not an inspiring figure, and does not arouse enthusiasm. But in spite of a reduced rate of growth, and pockets of high

unemployment in, for instance, the Ruhr and several north German cities, the West German economy continues to perform impressively, and that serves him well.

In a historical perspective, probably the most significant event in West Germany this year was the official visit to Bonn by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in September. It was a low-key occasion, but it was the first of its sort, and raised complex and emotional issues, because of the West German commitment, enshrined in the constitution, to work for a reunited Germany, and the corresponding reluctance to do anything to strengthen the East German regime.

The significance lay in the fact that the visit took place. It demonstrated West German acceptance that, for the foreseeable future, reunification within one state is ruled out.

But it also showed a determination to do everything possible to develop contacts between the two parts of the German nation, which have already been increasing significantly in recent years.

## Testing Gorbachov's East-West sincerity

Throughout their history, the Germans have looked east as well as west: trade and other relations with central and eastern Europe have always been important to them. So it is not surprising that Bonn should currently be at the forefront of efforts to overcome the post-war division of Europe, writes Peter Strafford.

It is trying hard to persuade other Western countries to make the most of the opportunities offered by the new Gorbachov policies in Moscow. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has been arguing that there is a new situation in the Soviet Union in which, in order to get the economy moving, Mr Gorbachov genuinely needs to change past policies.

"If there should be a chance today," he said in a speech earlier this year, "that after 40 years of confrontation, there could be a turning-point in West-East relations, it would be a mistake of historical dimension for the West to let this chance slip just because it cannot escape from a way of thinking which invariably expects the worst from the Soviet Union."

"Worst case" analysis is necessary, but it must not determine policies, or else we should truly be politically impotent. The right and absolutely imperative policy for the West today, I believe, is consistently to hold Mr Gorbachov to his 'new policy'."

Other Western governments are less sanguine than Bonn, taking the view that the new line coming out of Moscow needs to be treated with greater caution, and vigilance. That includes Britain and France. But Herr Genscher replies that even though there is only a possibility of a new development, the proper response is to go ahead and test Mr Gorbachov's sincerity.

Herr Genscher's views are not shared by everyone in Bonn, either, even in the

government coalition. He is, after all, only leader of the small Free Democratic Party, and conservatives in the Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian Christian Social Union are critical of his readiness to make concessions, as they see it, to the Soviet Union.

But he has now been Foreign Minister for 13 years, first in coalition with the Social Democratic Party and more recently with the CDU/CSU, and he showed his ability to persuade the government to adopt his views in the critical discussions earlier this year on the prospective US-Soviet

Decision to scrap its Pershings is hotly contested

treaty to do away with intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Though it was reluctant to do so, Bonn first agreed to accept the zero-zero option, by which all such missiles would be removed on both sides. Then, in a decision by Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, which is still hotly contested by the CSU, it agreed that provided there was an INF treaty, duly observed, Bonn would not modernize its Pershing 1A missiles (which have American nuclear warheads) after 1990, but would scrap them.

In response, there has been praise from Moscow for Bonn's contribution to an INF treaty, and agreement in principle has been announced on a meeting between Gorbachov and Kohl.

Not the least of Bonn's motives in pressing for better East-West relations is its desire for closer contacts with East Germany. When Erich Honecker, the East German leader, came on an official working visit to West Germany in September, it was seen partly as recognition of the steady improvement that has taken place in relations

between the two Germanys, and partly as a stimulus to further improvements.

More generally, the West German government wants movement on several different aspects of East-West relations. It wants further disarmament agreements to follow on an INF treaty — on strategic missiles, chemical weapons, the reduction of conventional forces, and short-range missiles.

It also, for obvious economic reasons, would like to see a huge increase in trade, which would provide the Soviet Union with Western expertise and give the West a vast market for its products; and it wants an improvement in human rights.

None of this emphasis on the East means, officials insist, that West Germany wants to loosen ties with the West. In Herr Genscher's words, it wants to pursue a realistic policy of détente, based on an adequate defence capability and "its firm anchorage in the community of Western nations".

It also believes that more should be done to develop the European Community and "to forge Europe into an efficient union". In the German view, that means initially co-operation between Bonn and Paris, which its sees as the motor of progress in the EEC, aimed at making the Community as a whole a more effective agent on the world scene.

But at the same time it continues to be reluctant to agree to anything that will hurt small German farmers; and there is no doubt that much of the old German idealism about Europe, which in the years after the war became a substitute for German nationalism, has evaporated as a result of the constant difficulties in Brussels.

There is a growing feeling that it is just as legitimate for Germany as for, say, Britain or France, to pursue its own explicit, national objectives.

## In a changing world you need a steady partner



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WEST GERMANY/2

FOCUS

# Money row sparks crash

Why the US criticized Bonn's economic policies — frightening the world's money markets

Rarely can the performance of the West German economy have come under closer focus than during the past few months. The country's sluggish growth rate, and the clear reluctance of the Bonn government to be forced into additional action to boost the economy, have provoked loud criticism from abroad.

Indeed, when James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, became a little too vocal in his criticisms of Bonn's economic policy in the middle of October, the world's financial markets took fright.

The unprecedented falls in stock markets that began in the week of October 19 were triggered by the row between Washington and Bonn.

But how did this state of affairs come about?

The West German economy slowed in the second half of last year, in response to the sharp rise of the Deutschmark against other world currencies, notably the dollar.

The export industries, the country's traditional strength, found it harder to compete in overseas markets, in spite of achieving a small reduction in DM export prices.

Even so, West Germany's current account surplus soared to a record DM81.8 billion (£27 billion), from DM45 billion in 1985, partly because of lower world oil prices, and partly because of the familiar "J-curve", whereby a currency appreciation produces an initial improvement in the balance of payments, followed by a later deterioration.

The difficulty for West Germany, and the reason that her finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, has been on the sharp end of criticism at international economic gatherings, is that the deterioration in the balance of payments is taking a long time to come through.

In Washington, the feeling is that West Germany, like Japan, could do more to help it down, and boost world

economic growth by stimulating her economy.

Forecasters expect a current account surplus of DM70 billion (£23 billion) this year, only slightly down on 1986. Meanwhile, private forecasters expect the West German economy to grow by only slightly more than 1 per cent this year, compared with Bonn's forecast growth rate of 2 per cent.

Consumer spending is running relatively strongly, and should rise by nearly 3 per cent this year. But investment is weak and running below last year's levels, mainly because industry is reluctant to spend on new plant and machinery when order books are weak.

The West German government has been adamant that it will not consider additional budgetary action to boost the economy, in advance of existing plans to provide income tax cuts of DM14 billion (£5 billion) next year.

Far more damaging, in the view of Bonn's critics, are recent moves to tighten monetary policy in West Germany, in spite of subdued inflation and sluggish growth. The Bundesbank, the country's central bank, has always had a greater regard for the sanctity of monetary targets than its counterparts elsewhere.

The Bank reluctantly agreed to above-target growth in the key money supply measure, the central bank money stock, in the first half of the year, as the price that had to be paid for stabilizing the dollar. It actively intervened on the foreign exchange markets to support the dollar around the time of the major economies' "Louvre Accord" in Paris in February. The consequence of this was a sharp rise in the West German money supply.

But the Bundesbank did not seem entirely happy with this state of affairs. The Group of Seven finance ministers and central bankers — of the US, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — duly reaffirmed their



The wine still flows, the cars roll — German industry is used to the vagaries of foreign trade

commitment to dollar stability when they met in Washington in late September. But, almost as soon as he arrived home from Washington, Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, sanctioned a move to tighten policy.

Through a technical operation in the money markets, the Bundesbank allowed interest rates in West Germany to move higher.

Herr Pöhl said: "Our gaze has had to shift increasingly to the long-term stability-oriented goals, which the Bundesbank has always pursued primarily with monetary

policy." In other words, the Bundesbank would attempt to slow the rate of monetary growth, moving away from the currency emphasis of policy of the first half of the year.

The financial markets sensed trouble, and the Bundesbank has had to draw back from this policy shift in the wake of the October stock market crash. But the underlying tensions remain.

Through all this, however, West Germany is achieving success on what remains the key focus of economic policy — the control of inflation.

Perhaps the problem is that,

Industry in West Germany, the powerhouse of Europe, has been suffering this year from a lessening of its traditional vitality. German dominance has declined, and leading businessmen are being more cautious in their forward predictions.

As the value of the Deutschmark has risen in relation to the US dollar, so German exports have dipped, industrial earnings have declined and the domestic market has had to face a growing onslaught from imports.

On the other hand, the high-value dollar of the early 1980s benefited many West German companies and it is argued that a temporary dip now in exports can be weathered without too much difficulty.

German industry is quite used to the vagaries of foreign trade. Exporting is a way of life for nearly every enterprise and accounts for about a third of gross national product.

About 70 per cent of all West German exports are to other European Community countries where the DM has had less of a rough ride.

German industry is characterized by some of the best-known names in the world — Daimler-Benz, the country's biggest industrial firm, BMW, Volkswagen, Siemens, Nixdorf, Hoechst, Thyssen, and so on. They are all world-class companies and in most cases cushioned from the worst economic conditions by their superior levels of competitiveness and productivity.

When the Confederation of British Industry wants to frighten its members into greater efforts, it quotes the levels of German output and efficiency.

Overall, industrial output in West Germany this year is expected to rise by little more than 0.5 per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent in 1986 and 5 per cent the previous year.

Chemical production is forecast to stagnate this year and engineering to fall by 2 per cent. Vehicle output, after its rapid 5 per cent growth last year, is forecast to rise by just 1 per cent this year.

None of this, however, should give an impression of gloom or depression. German firms are resigned to a period of slower growth, but are still expansionist and bullish about prospects for 1988.

Joint projects with foreign

## Trade runs out of steam

companies, such as in computers, or establishing plants abroad, are among the ways industry is expanding. For example, Siemens, Europe's largest electrical and electronics group, has just announced a £15 million expansion in



The road to success: even a toymaker can oil the wheels of Germany's industry

Britain with the creation of 600 jobs at its development centre in Manchester.

The group is planning for further UK investment designed to raise sales from the current level of £230 million to £500 million by 1990.

Dr Karlheinz Kaske, the Siemens chairman, views the overall prospects for 1987 with "cautious optimism", with positive trends prevailing throughout Europe. Despite slower economic growth in the US, he expects sales there to grow from \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion this year, and total

sales to be back to the 1984-85 level of DM50 billion.

Dr Wolfgang Hilger, chairman of the giant chemical group Hoechst, saw his sales fall last year by 11 per cent to just over DM38 billion. Apart from the drastic fall in the prices of crude oil and petrochemical feedstocks, the main factor was, again, the fall in value of the dollar and other currencies against the mark.

"Just the translation of foreign sales into Deutschmarks accounted for a drop of more than DM3 billion," said Dr Hilger.

Sales and profits are expected to reach "good levels" this year, says Hoechst. In another foreign venture, the company acquired the Cetane Corporation in the US, which boosted its foreign turnover by 6.7 per cent in the first half of this year.

Arno Bohn, the deputy management board chairman of Nixdorf, the computer group, is another industrial leader talking of expansion in the US — a sign of confidence in the underlying strength of the US economy in spite of the recent worldwide stock market crashes.

Nixdorf, which is confident of a 29 per cent increase in earnings this year, is planning to raise US turnover from DM 300 million to DM1 billion. One of the spur was a massive order from Montgomery Ward, the US retail chain, which should have 15,000 Nixdorf cash terminals and 500 computer terminals installed in its 290 stores by the end of the decade.

Elsewhere in German industry there have been different responses to the currency problems on export markets.

BMW and Daimler-Benz have been forced to raise prices, and in countries like the US have pushed harder the sale of the up-market and more expensive models.

Volkswagen, meanwhile, has been able to capitalize on its low-cost operation in Spain, where it owns Seat.

Overall, company earnings in West Germany next year, according to Citibank, should rise by 6 per cent after a rise of just 1.5 per cent this year.

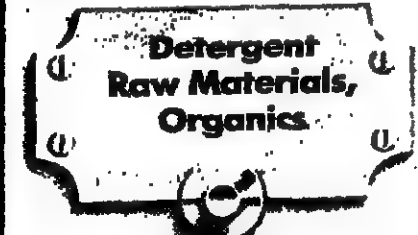
"After two years in the doldrums, German corporate profits are set to show a significant improvement in 1988," the bank predicts.

Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

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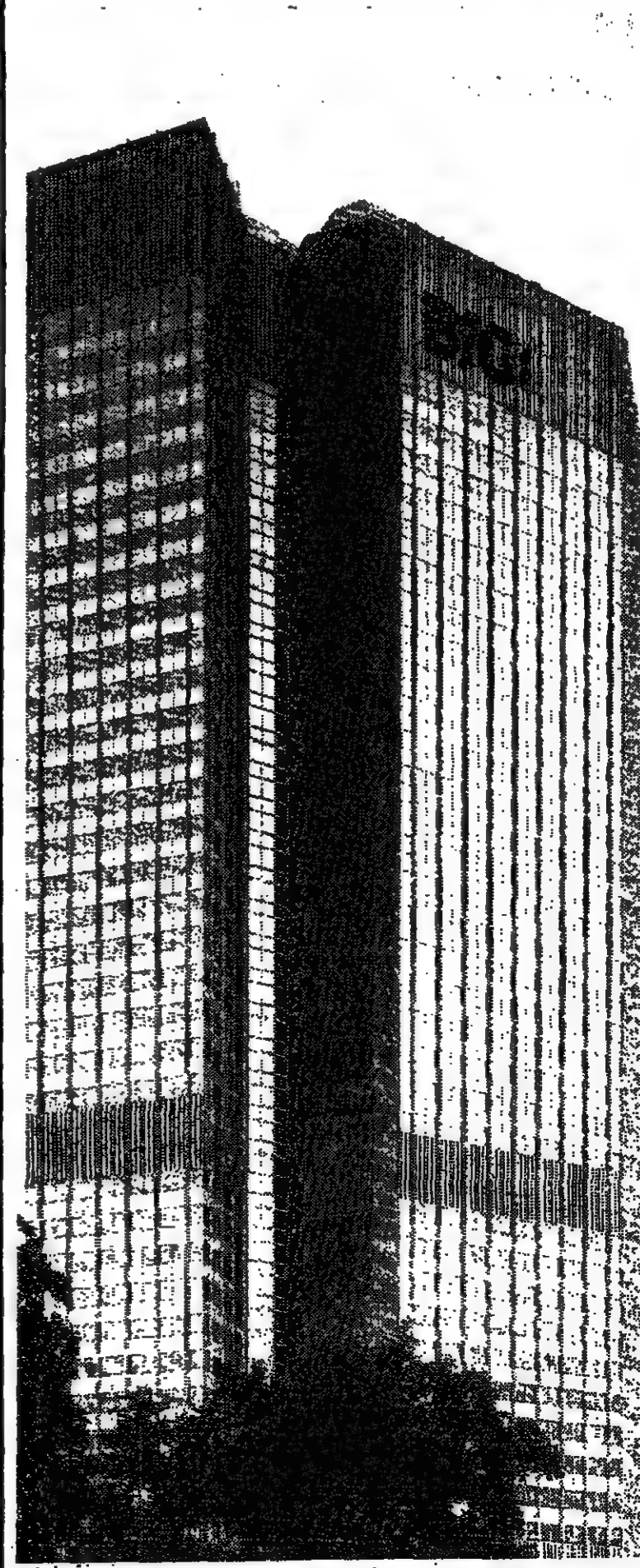
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## FOCUS

WEST GERMANY/3

# Rush south worries the politicians

The north-south divide or, as it is often put, the "descent to the south" of much modern industry, has been worrying many German leaders, who fear that it will cause a growing imbalance in the country's economic geography, leading possibly to social unrest, writes John Ardagh.

As the older declining industries happen to be in the north (coal and steel in the Ruhr, shipbuilding in Hamburg and Bremen), and as for a number of reasons the newer expanding ones tend to prefer to settle elsewhere, notably in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, so the image has emerged of a Germany split between "sunbelt south and rustbelt north", in the words of one observer.

The picture painted is of new aerospace and robotics

## Real growth is up over 50 per cent

plants amid pretty holiday scenery, contrasting with closed steelworks and shipyards in a wintry northern setting.

But just how serious is this trend?

The statistics are certainly eloquent. Unemployment in the five northern Länder is 20 per cent above the federal average, and in the five southern ones 20 per cent below it.

Growth in real terms since 1970 has been more than 50 per cent in Bavaria and Ba-

den-Württemberg, and under 40 per cent in Hamburg, Bremen and the Ruhr.

Inevitably there has been a drift of population, as some 15,000 people a year, mostly young ones, leave the Ruhr to seek jobs in the south.

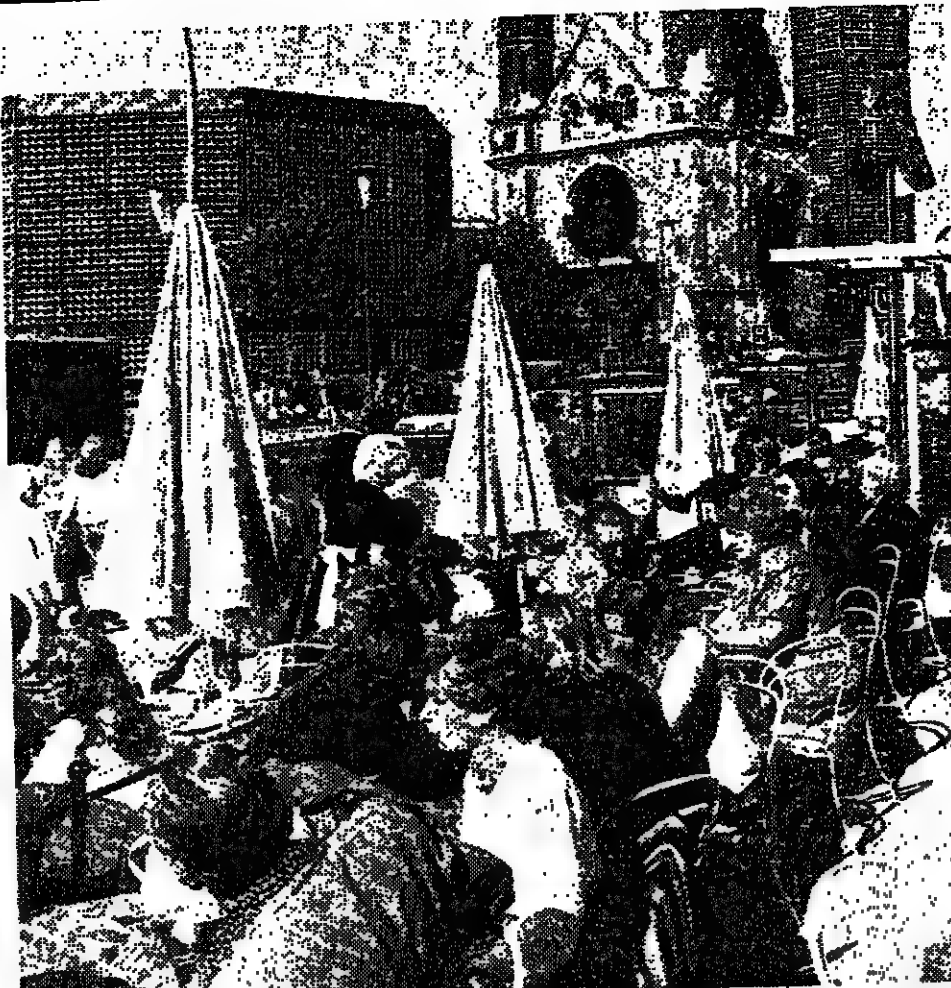
In the 19th century heavy industry settled in the northern ports because of the sea routes, and in the Ruhr so as to be near the coal and iron ore supplies and the Rhine transport outlets. Bavaria, without raw materials or such good communications, stayed agricultural.

But today the mines have worn thin, and new high-tech industries do not depend on bulk transport or heavy materials nearly so much as the old ones did. They can settle where they like, and they tend to choose the south for a range of reasons.

Scenery, climate and lifestyle are certainly big factors: it is easier to entice executives or scientists to work near Munich than in Essen. Also, the small and backward farms of the south provide a larger flow of local labour than the bigger northern ones; and peasants adapt better than coal-miners to modern factory work.

The Swabians' love of dedicated hard work and their precision skills have also played a part.

Moreover, North Germany for centuries curiously neglected higher education, while the south developed major universities and has now been able to exploit this



infrastructure to create scores of new science colleges and research centres, invaluable to new industry.

Lastly, whereas the SPD controls the northern industrial Länder, the two big southern ones are in right-wing hands and many investors find this attractive.

The powerful prime ministers of these two Länder, Franz Josef Strauss in Bavaria and Lothar Späth in Baden-Württemberg, have both been assertively wooing new industry.

Today, Bavaria is said to possess Europe's largest array of micro-electronics factories, employing more than 200,000;

the old farming plains around Munich and Nuremberg are now bristling with little Silicon Valleys.

Baden-Württemberg has possessed many successful medium-sized machinery firms since the 19th century, and so it has not had to start from scratch and its recent rise has thus been less striking. But led by Bosch and IBM, it too has been moving ahead fast in electronics. Believing that industry will go where the research is done, Herr Späth has been creating ten new science parks and 30 new research institutes.

The northern Länder have now belatedly begun to copy

this research-based drive and to hit back. North-Rhine Westphalia (which contains the Ruhr) is promoting 12 new research institutes. Bremen has had some success with new electronics and aerospace ventures, and Berlin has launched its own high-tech programme.

But where is the money to come from? Berlin gets special funds from Bonn; but apart from this the federal government offers little in the way of regional aid and planning, and each Land must compete on its own.

This is not so easy today for the Ruhr, with its 5.4 million people. It is still Europe's

Aperitif time at a pavement cafe on West Berlin's famed Kurfürstendamm

foremost industrial area, producing 20 per cent of the EEC's steel and 60 per cent of its bituminous coal.

But the more accessible coal seams are now exhausted, and the remaining coal is expensive to extract; and in the steel industry the crisis since 1975 has reduced the workforce by more than half.

The Ruhr's leaders were slow to react to these dangers. Today they have hugely improved the environment, so that the old image of an ugly polluted area is no longer a fair one; and they are now trying hard to attract new investors. But it is not proving easy.

The Ruhr's difficulties should not be got out of proportion, however. It is not in fact faring as badly as some other parts of the EEC that have similar problems, such as Tyneside, Lorraine or south Belgium. It holds strong reserves of expertise and infrastructure, and it could yet stage a come-back against the south.

In fact, the whole issue of the North-South divide has been exaggerated by the media. If one looks closely, one sees that Baden-Württemberg's growth has now begun to slow, and Hamburg and Bremen, despite their problems, are still very rich.

Germany is still far from creating a north-south rift on the same scale as Britain or, in a different way, Italy. Hers is still geographically a well-balanced economy, with a fairly even spread around the country of commercial and cultural activities as well as of industry.

In fact, the North-South divide has helped to make this so. In the old days, the imbalance was much worse, to the advantage of the north.

John Ardagh

# The revival of a divided city

This year the two halves of divided Berlin have each quite separately staged massive celebrations of the city's 750th anniversary, and each has made its own huge propaganda effort to persuade the world that it is the real Berlin, writes John Ardagh.

It is hard to say who has won, but the West has certainly responded loyally: official visitors to West Berlin this summer have included all three heads of state of the Western protecting powers.

In addition, the Tour de France staged its opening lap in West Berlin, and cultural performers have included La Scala di Milano, the Royal Ballet from Covent Garden and the Vienna Philharmonic under Bernstein.

And the aim of the exercise? "We have to keep up with Erich Honecker's assertive efforts to promote the GDR and East Berlin as its capital," said one city official, "and we also need to stop the world from forgetting about Berlin and its abnormal situation."

A bonus of the anniversary is that it has provided the occasion to do some much-needed restoration.

This prosperous city may be a showpiece of capitalism, with lavish stores and dazzling lights along the Kurfürstendamm, but much of it is also shabby and crumbling, especially the sector close to the Wall which for many years was left as a gaunt wasteland.

But now some brightly modernistic new blocks of flats and offices, and even schools, are being built there. Right against the Wall, the beautiful palace that Martin Gropius built in the 1860s has been restored at huge cost.

Money is now more easily available for this kind of work, for West Berlin's economy has recently much improved.

The early post-war decades were hard ones, when beleaguered Berlin lost much of its importance as Germany's leading industrial city. Many big firms such as Siemens and AEG moved their headquarters to West Germany, and other companies were reluctant to invest.

Matters eased after 1971, when Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik brought improved relations with the East and a greater sense of security. But the industrial decline, though slowed, still continued.

It was the election in 1981 of a dynamic CDU-led city government that has really changed the city's economy. Since then some 2,000 new firms have been set up, 200 in high technology, and in 1984 for the first time for many years more manufacturing jobs were created than lost.

Nixdorf, the big computer firm, has set up a new plant with a staff of 6,000. An

Innovation Centre has been created in an old AEG factory, and is trying to encourage the kind of modern firm that does not depend on the bulky transport of heavy goods.

These moves are making some progress. But this would not be so without the hand-some subsidies that Berlin derives from Bonn. Isolated 120 miles inside GDR territory, it could never be economically viable without this help, and the Federal Government provides over half of its annual budget.

Among the incentives to industry, an investor can write off 75 per cent of his initial overheads, while personal income tax is 30 per cent lower than in the Republic.

These inducements, plus the improved climate since 1971 and other factors, have finally put a halt to the drift of the city's population, which fell steadily from a peak of 2.3 million in 1961 (when the building of the Wall ended the influx from GDR) to 1,960,000 by 1985, and it would have gone lower but for the high birthrate among the 112,000 Turkish immigrants.

## Can Berlin now change its status?

In 1986, for the first time since the Wall, the German population (Turks apart) increased, by 16,000. Younger people especially are moving in from West Germany, so this is no longer quite so much a city of the aged.

But if the economy and climate have improved, can West Berlin also change its basic status, so as to alleviate the abnormality of its situation, trapped inside East Germany, bereft of its sovereignty, denied membership of the Federal Republic, and still dependent juridically on the armed protection of the three Western powers?

Eberhard Diepgen, its enterprising CDU governing mayor, himself a Berliner born and bred, believes it can.

Now that inter-German relations have grown easier, he is urging a new deal for Berlin that would reduce the remaining restrictions, and he wants the West officially to recognize East Berlin as the GDR capital (the Russians, in permitting this, have transgressed the 1945 occupation statutes).

But the Western allies point out forcibly that it could be dangerous if they too tampered with these statutes, for these still provide West Berlin's only formal guarantees of protection.

So far, they have dissuaded Herr Diepgen from taking any rash unilateral steps. Berlin today has never had it so good, and it could be unwise to tempt providence.

# A strong voice in the financial markets

Frankfurt has been the financial capital of West Germany since 1945, its dominant position underlined by the decision of the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, to establish its headquarters there, writes David Smith.

And under its president, the formidable Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, a powerful voice in the international financial system has emanated from Frankfurt. Decisions made there have a key influence, not only on world markets, but on the European Monetary System, within which the mark is the key currency.

Herr Pöhl, who has just started on his second term as Bundesbank president, is a former economic journalist who has been at the helm of Europe's most powerful central bank since the late 1970s.

The Bundesbank is independent of the Bonn government, and its decisions have undoubtedly embarrassed the politicians on occasion. Under the forthright Herr Pöhl, the

Bundesbank has always made its views known.

The conditions have existed for some time for the development of Frankfurt as a financial centre to rival others around the world. It has excellent communications, although probably not as good as London's, through the city's international airport. Why, then, has progress been slow?

The Frankfurt bourse, in common with its counterparts around the world, has been buffeted by the financial hurricane blowing around the international monetary system in recent weeks. But even before the latest shake-out, Frankfurt's performance lagged behind other markets.

Held back by the recently sluggish West German economy, dealers in the country's financial capital watched enviously as stock markets elsewhere moved sharply higher.

At its high for the year in August, the Commerzbank index was only fractionally higher than its position

on January 1. At the low point in March, it was 20 per cent down.

The development of a city as a powerful financial capital does not require a rising market. But it certainly helps. Frankfurt, in spite of being the home of the Bundesbank, and the magnet for the offices of foreign banks in the Federal Republic, now feels itself to be labouring under an additional, self-imposed disadvantage.

Early in October, the German financial markets were hit by reports that the Finance Ministry was to impose a 10 per cent withholding tax on savings and investments from 1989.

The tax was widely condemned by bankers and brokers in West Germany as dealing a severe blow to Frankfurt's ambitions to become a financial centre to rival London, New York and Tokyo.

It has long been a source of irritation in West Germany that while Tokyo and New York's

powerful position among financial centres is in line with the weight of the Japanese and American economies, London has emerged as the financial capital of Europe, even though West Germany is the more powerful economy.

London's daily foreign exchange turnover easily exceeds that of Frankfurt, and the capitalization of the London equity and bond markets is far greater than their Frankfurt counterparts.

And while the trend in other financial centres has been towards liberalization and reducing taxation in the financial sector — for example the cuts in stamp duty on share dealing in London — the proposed withholding tax runs in the opposite direction.

The Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, in a hastily arranged press conference last month, moved to counter suggestions that the withholding tax would harm Frankfurt. Foreigners would

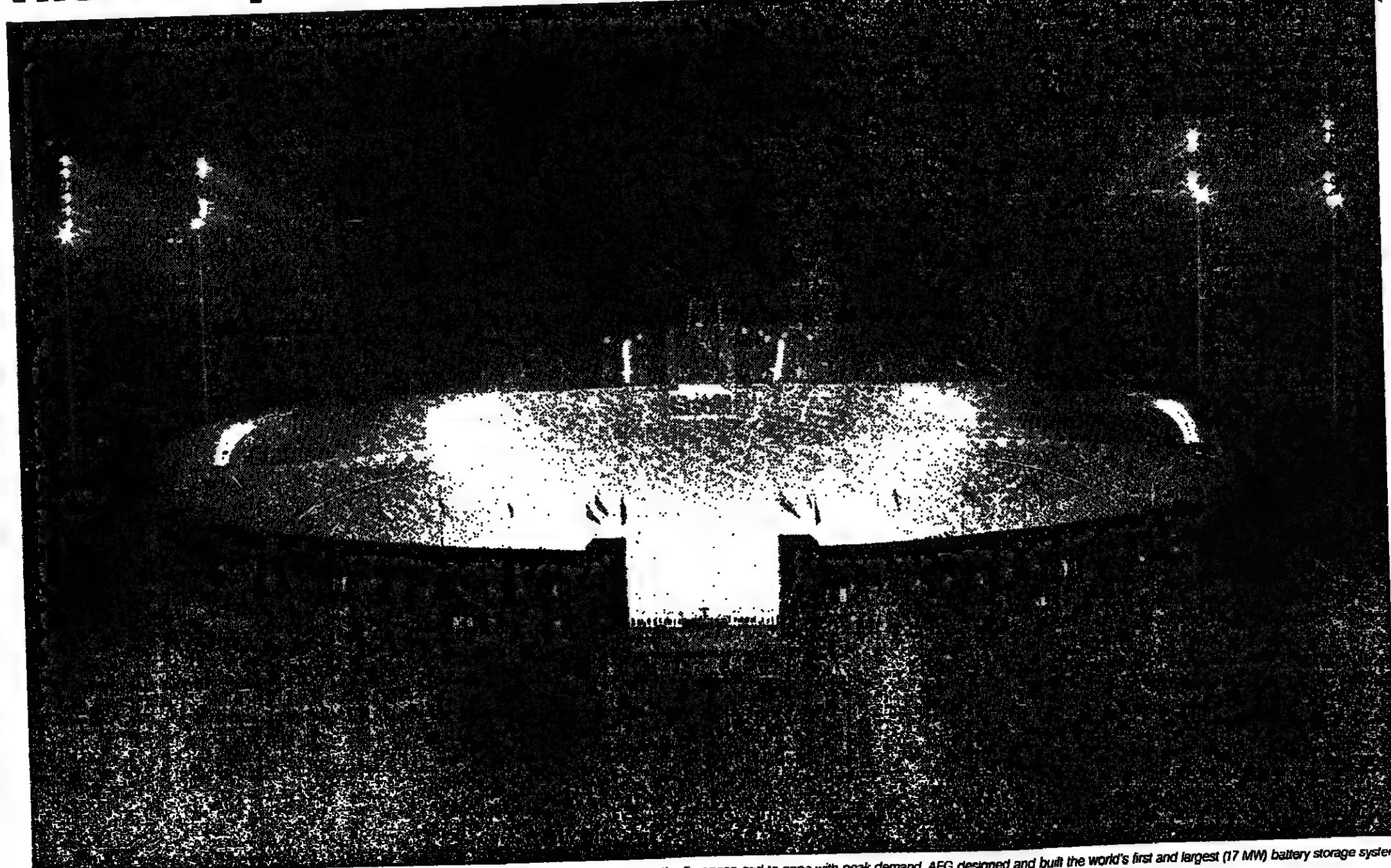
be able to reclaim the tax, he pointed out, and it would not affect international issues such as Euro-mark bonds.

Even so the tax, to be introduced to pay for income tax reductions as part of Germany's tax reform programme, has dismayed Frankfurt. Its longer-term effects remain to be seen. But it is an irony that one of the moves prompted by the Bundesbank three years ago to free Germany's capital markets was the abolition of a withholding tax on securities.

With a population of around 600,000, Frankfurt has a very long financial tradition. Before the war it was an important centre for private banking, a role which has developed into its key banking position now.

The stock exchange accounts for around 50 per cent of turnover in West Germany, the rest being taken up by the smaller markets including Düsseldorf and Munich.

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Our solar technology, perhaps the most advanced in the world, now supplies over 100 satellites and space probes with power. We will also be responsible for the solar power systems for the most important European astronautics projects: the EURECA and the manned space laboratories of the COLUMBUS program. Both will have solar energy systems from AEG.

AEG has already brought to market stoves which "cook-cold". These technological wonders are induction stoves which collect heat in the pot rather than the cooking surface. The stove turns itself off when the pot is removed or emptied. The result? Greater safety and appreciable energy savings.

AEG Automation Systems design and manage turn-key projects offering a flexible and integrated approach to all aspects of industrial automation. Recent UK projects include paint spraying adjustment in the automotive industry and robotic control in nuclear applications.

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# Full Steam Ahead On A Steady Course

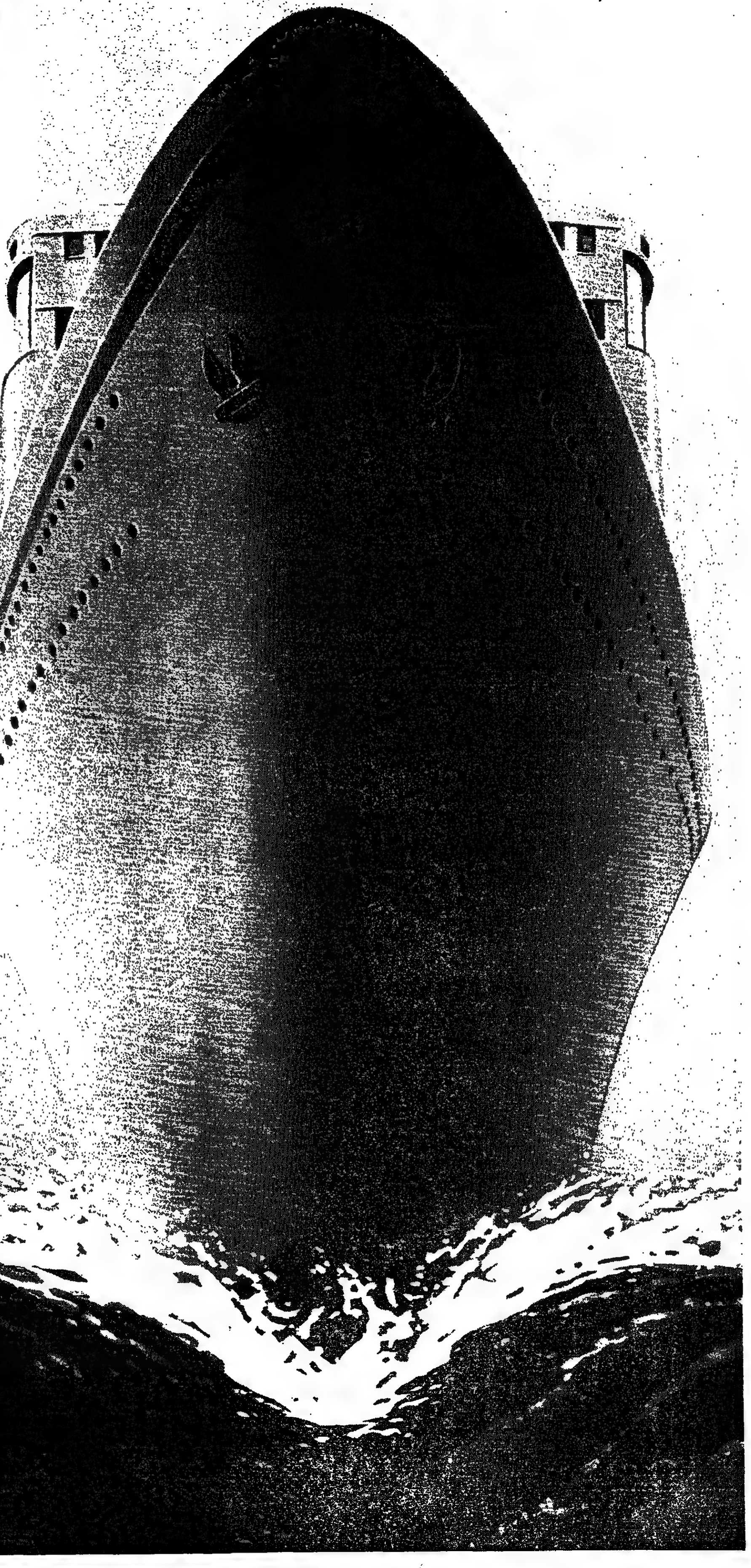
In the 19th century  
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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choiceChoosing  
a year out  
with care

The eternal student, they say, and while your peers are pushing prams and talking Stock Exchange and mortgage, you still have a bicycle, the council pays your rent, and the books, the lectures and the learning goes on. Despite trailing a well-worn list of justifications, in stronger moments you feel rich, so very rich, because if nothing else, they will give you a diploma in the art of adapting.

The traditional "year-out" was in my case somewhat extended, and it was off to the back waters of France as an au-pair with maternal skills and French to learn. There followed the days of travelling, the jobs found here and there, the spice of foreign lands and the experience of life. Where you learnt to haggle and battle and speak in their tongues, where you felt the heat of another's sun and met different Gods and conflicting truths.

In Israel they need volunteers and suddenly you're out there near the firing line, planting chili peppers. And for the would-be independent, the first course is quickly learned in the art of survival, keeping skirts long and naive buried. A job in Jerusalem looking after handicapped children was followed by a job in Bethlehem, selling bottles of water from the Holy Land.

To Greece — and you show you can lift an anchor, tie a few knots and you quickly learn to move with the sea. So they hire you as a crew girl and give you \$20 a day. Then you change again, into the lone figure striding the morning beach, dishing out free dance tickets to the pretty girls. It helps if you're prepared to do almost anything and know what you want, and that comes in time.

Then followed the days of the barmaid; so far from home and meeting the tourists who looked questioningly and guessed that I was a student, taking a year out. It was a comfort at times to believe them and fondly imagine the place of learning that awaited my coming! Meanwhile out there, I was roaming and looking and learning, hardly guessing that years later I'd still be a student — and still, if necessary, sleeping under the stars and planting chilies.

Then came a time when you think more of home; the northern light in the sky, the Scottish lilt and the roots that touch deeper. A time to choose, to discriminate and to travel inside. I looked after handicapped children in a Rudolf Steiner home and from there decided upon the next step; to study speech formation and drama. And because it was "alternative" there was no grant.

Tasting the fruits of the vendage, an experience in which students can participate while helping bring in the grape harvest

I sold my old car for £100, leaved through The Lady magazine and found a child to look after while his mother fed and housed me. To take me through London a bicycle, proved invaluable, until it was stolen, by which time the school moved out of London and down to Sussex. Then it was back to another car, even older. To help pay fees I cleaned the stage and the toilets, told myself it was good for me, and anyway it provided a balance to the world of speech and drama.

As a mature student without a grant, you will have to be very imaginative to make ends meet. Many people are deterred from pursuing a course of study because of the financial outlay, but in my

to reveal itself. Look to the seasons and to what needs planting and picking. Or look to the people who need help and suddenly you see there is so much work to be done — work that helps you to grow spiritually. The children, the old, the blind and the battered and the handicapped. There are many homes that could use more help, and working for people is a good antidote to the cold of the technological age.

Often, training and specializing in one area, we can forget that it can be those simple little jobs that instill a confidence in our ability to adapt and to change; a quality that the climate of today is calling out for. I remember days with the back bent double on the Scottish potato fields; then the hands blackened with tobacco leaves in the deep south of Switzerland. Then there was that summer of the Commonwealth Games. They wanted volunteers but would pay me to clean the toilets. We stood there smiling when the Queen walked round, and they checked us for bombs every day.

The enterprising student can buy old Bentleys and sell them in Germany. The art student paints murals on richer people's walls. And then there's the art of the working holiday; the sun tan that pays for itself. Deliver a package to New York and just buy your own hamburgers. Drive a car across America and hitchhike home. Or catch the trade winds and crew a yacht across the Atlantic.

And for the shorter summer holidays... go to where the sun ripens the harvest and prepare to pick peaches, grapes, apricots, cherries. Or try an adventure holiday camp where you look after the kids then wind surf free. If typewriters and machines are your sort of thing then sign on with an employment agency and help them fill their holiday gaps. With a touch of imagination and a positive attitude the possibilities are endless, and despite so many grim facts and figures to the contrary, the world can become your proverbial oyster.

Those precious few  
months before university  
can give the young  
person a real sense of  
commitment on the  
threshold of life,  
says Janis Mackay

experience there is not much that is impossible, given you are prepared to scrub a few toilets here and there.

And when all the money-making ventures fail, go down to the library and write off to prospective trust funds. There are sponsors out there waiting for the right letter to arrive — and more and more private businesses and industry are giving to students. Money apart, work in its many guises is an education in itself and to try your hand at different jobs can give richness and breadth of experience to pad out any degree.

Sabbaticals, summer holidays and weekends all provide opportunities for the enthusiasm for work and adventure

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTTINGHAM  
SCHOOL OF  
EDUCATIONLECTURER IN  
MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

A full-time lecturer is required for a fixed period of three years and one term to join a well-established team of lecturers in mathematics education. The applicant should have substantial recent secondary mathematics classroom experience and involvement with in-service and/or research work would be an advantage. He or she will be expected to contribute primarily to teaching on (i) the one-year PGCE course, (ii) a new two-year PGCE maths course which is being developed, and (iii) in-service work, but ability to contribute to higher degree work would be an additional recommendation. There are considerable opportunities to develop research work in association with the Shell Centre for Mathematics Education which is based in the same building.

The appointment is effective from 1 April 1988 or a later date by mutual agreement. Further information may be obtained informally by telephone from Mr. M.J. Barber or Dr. K.E. Selkirk at the University (0802 506101 ext. 2265). Forms of application and further particulars from

The Staff Appointments Office,  
University of Nottingham,  
University Park,  
Nottingham NG7 2RD.  
Closing date for applications is 23  
November 1987. Ref. No. 1132.

LONDON SCHOOL OF  
HYGIENE AND  
TROPICAL MEDICINE  
NEW INITIATIVESenior Lectureship in  
the Social Impact of AIDS

Applications are invited for this new post, funded by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, to develop and direct research group to study the history of the social impact of AIDS, initially in the UK, but leading to wider studies in the longer term. Working within the Department of Community Health in this postgraduate medical school the group will have the support of a multi-disciplinary institution and will collaborate closely with bodies such as the London School of Economics and the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine. Initial core funding is available for five years for the Senior Lecturer, a Research Fellow and secretarial assistance, with financial support for a continuous series of publications. The person appointed will also contribute to postgraduate teaching in the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Candidates should have an academic background in the social sciences, specializing in some of the following: Economics, Sociology, Contemporary History or Public Health. A proven track record in research is essential.

The appointment will be on the universities salary scale for non-clinical senior lectures, salary range: £19,853 - £22,998 (inclusive), rising to £21,653 - £24,303 on 1st March 1988, with membership of USS.

For further details, please telephone 01-636 8636 and speak to Professor Patrick Hamilton (Ext. 395) or Dr. Nick Black (Ext. 228). Applications with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be forwarded to the Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT. Closing date: 11th December 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDIE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
MODERN LANGUAGES  
TEMPORARY  
LECTURER IN  
FRENCH

Specializing in Modern Literature and Culture.

The appointment will be made for the period 1st January 1988 to 30th September 1988. Preference may be given to a specialist in 19th-century literature.

Salary scale: Grade A £14,255-£15,675 (with initial placement dependent on qualifications and experience). Supervisors under Universities Superannuation Scheme. Grant towards removal expenses to Dundee.

Further Particulars from and applications with CV (6 copies or 1 photocopy version, one copy in a format suitable for photocopying) and the names of three referees, to The Personnel Office, The University, Dundee DD1 1TA. Closing date 4th December 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF  
ABERDEEN  
SENIOR  
LECTURESHP/  
LECTURESHP  
COMMERCIAL  
LAW

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship or Lectureship within the Department of Commercial Law. The primary duties will be in the field of contract law, tort, and property law. Ordinary to Honorary level, but other duties may be assigned. A successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of commercial law.

Salary: Senior Lectureship Scale £18,400 to £21,655 or Lectureship Scale £16,735 to £18,400 p.a. Further particulars and applications from the Personnel Office, The University, Aberdeen AB9 1QJ (tel 0224 222000), to whom applications (2 copies) should be sent by 27 November 1987. (Ref 10/87/1).

The University  
of Manchester  
LECTURER  
IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics arising from the UCC 'New Blood' initiative which requires candidates to be up to the age of 30. Candidates will be expected to pursue research in experimental nuclear physics and to have postgraduate experience in that field. Salary range: £13,155 - £15,675 (Grade A). Supervisors. Particulars and application forms (2 copies) should be sent by 27 November 1987 to the Registrar.

The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref 230/87/TL. The University is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

University of London  
The London School of Economics and Political ScienceRESEARCH OFFICER,  
BUSINESS HISTORY UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer to work on a study of the roots of relative decline in the British economy in the twentieth century, directed by Professor Leslie Harris and John Kay and funded by the Society Trust.

The appointment will be for two years to start from an agreed date in the near future. A PhD in history or economics or equivalent relevant research experience and basic statistical competence is required.

Appointments will be on the salary scale for Research Officer (A) of £9,305 to £13,050 a year plus £1,383 a year London Allowance, rising to £9,855 to £13,600 a year plus £1,383 a year London Allowance from 1 March 1988. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope from the Administrative Officer, Room H510, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications: 30 November 1987.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE  
ASSISTANT  
BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for a general administrator in a department responsible for University buildings. Candidates should be both literate and numerate. The post would suit a graduate with office experience and some aptitude for statistics.

Salary within the range £11,853 - £17,113 according to age and experience. For particulars apply to the Bursar, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, or telephone 01-380 7375. Closing date 30 November 1987.

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

CHAIR IN  
PSYCHOLOGY

The University invites applicants for the Chair of Psychology which will fall vacant on the retirement of Professor Peter Venables in September 1988. The appointment carries with it the Headship of the Department of Psychology.

Salary within the Professorial range.

Ten copies of applications, with full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by Tuesday 15 December 1987 to

Registrar's Department  
(Appointments),  
University of York,  
Heslington, York YO1 5DD.

Further particulars are available. Please quote reference number 1/1025

## RESEARCH POSTS

CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
Department of Applied Computing and MathematicsRESEARCH POSTS IN  
COMPUTER AIDED  
ENGINEERING

Three new posts have arisen in a dynamic and expanding department with an established international reputation in several fields of Computer Aided Engineering.

Post 1 (Ref: 7080K)  
Research Officer for a major contract in the area of Solid Modelling and Automated Process Planning, funded by the European Commission under its scheme "Basic Research in Industrial Technology for Europe" (BRIT).

Other partners in the project are manufacturing companies in this country and in Greece, together with two Greek universities. The Cranfield contribution will mainly be concerned with developing the necessary solid modelling capabilities by extending an existing system, and with providing suitable interfaces to software modules written by the other partners.

Applicants should have a first or second degree in engineering, computer science or mathematics. Some knowledge of CAD/CAM is essential, and experience with solid modelling highly desirable. Ability to program in FORTRAN and PASCAL is an additional requirement. The successful applicant will be required to attend project meetings in this country and in Greece as appropriate during the course of the work.

Post 2 (Ref: 7180K)  
Research Officer for a major project on the applications of Solid Modelling and Artificial Intelligence techniques in CAD/CAM, jointly funded by industry and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

The successful applicant will join a research team already well-known in the field. He or she will be expected to make a particular contribution in the area of Rule based Expert Systems and linking them with conventional CAD/CAM programs implemented in procedural languages. There will be opportunities for travel to Europe and USA for liaison with other Research groups working in this field.

Applicants should have a first or second degree in computer science, mathematics or engineering. Some knowledge and experience of CAD/CAM and/or Artificial Intelligence techniques is highly desirable.

Post 3 (Ref: 7171K)  
Research Officer for a major ongoing contract in the general area of CAD Data Exchange funded by the European Commission under its ESPRIT scheme. The person appointed will work mainly on a specialised Advanced Modelling sub-project concerned with the development and implementation of advanced user interface techniques for a solid modelling system.

Applicants should have a first or second degree, preferably in engineering or computer science; knowledge of CAD/CAM and/or PASCAL and/or FORTRAN programming would be a strong advantage.

The successful candidate may be required to attend project meetings in other European countries. It may also be necessary to spend occasional longer periods working at the university of Karlsruhe in Germany. Cranfield's other primary partner in the advanced modelling sub-project.

Appointments will be for three years in the first instance (two years in the case of Post 3). Salary will be in the Research Range 1A (£20,055-£24,485 p.a. subject to review from March 88) according to qualifications and experience. An exceptional applicant may be appointed as a Senior Research Officer with salary in Research Range II (£24,485 - £31,010). Arrangements could be made for appointed persons to register for the PhD degree.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Department, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL, Tel. Bedford (0234) 750111 quoting the appropriate reference number.

Closing date for applications: 11th December 1987.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

DOWNE HOUSE  
COLD ASH, NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE  
Telephone: (0635) 200286

Boarding School for 435 girls, with a small number of day pupils, 11-18 years. The School offers a wide range of facilities and offers a wealth of additional activities, 90% go on to University from a Sixth Form of 110. Excellent Sixth Form facilities.

## ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS

TWO DOWN HOUSE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS  
For girls under 12 years to the value of half the fees p.a.  
The Olive Wills Open Scholarship for Girls under 14 years to the value of two-thirds of the fees p.a.  
Open Exhibitions for Girls under 14 years to the value of half the fees p.a.  
Two Sixth Form Scholarships to the value of half the fees p.a.

## MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Open Music Scholarship for girls under 13 years of age to the value of half the fees p.a.  
Open Music Scholarship for girls entering the Sixth Form to the value of half the fees p.a.  
Academic Scholarship Exhibitions and Music Awards take place in January. The closing date for entries is December, 1st 1987.  
For Further details please apply to the Admissions Secretary.

## ASTON UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT CENTRE

## CHAIRS IN

Accounting (Ref. No. 8738/2)

Marketing (Ref. No. 8739/2)

Strategic Management (Ref. No. 8740/2)

Organisational Psychology (Ref. No. 8743/2)

Public Sector Management (Ref. No. 8742/2)

+  
READERSHIP IN

Accounting (Ref. No. 8755/2)

+  
LECTURESHP IN

Accounting (Ref. No. 8737/2)

Marketing (Ref. No. 8739/2)

Strategic Management (Ref. No. 8741/2)

Organisational Behaviour (Ref. No. 8744/2)

As one of the largest UK business schools, Aston Management Centre enjoys an excellent reputation for its teaching and advanced research, which have an international orientation and emphasise the study of innovation. The above posts are aimed at strengthening its senior leadership, teaching and research.

Outstanding individuals, or groups wishing to transfer to Aston, are sought for these posts. Demonstrated academic excellence is the overriding requirement. Distinction within a relevant field of practice and/or consultancy is also desirable. An active interest in such ventures as the on-campus TV-based Centre for Extension Education, the Aston Science Park and the West Midlands Technology Transfer Centre, with their exciting consulting opportunities, is encouraged. Candidates must be able to work within the concept of an integrated Management Centre with expanding and entrepreneurial activities.

CHAIRS: Applications are particularly welcome in the areas below, although excellent candidates in closely-related disciplines will be considered.

Accounting: Financial and Management Accounting  
Marketing: Industrial and International Marketing  
Strategic Management: Innovation Policy and International Business  
Organisational Psychology: Introduction of new technology and cross-cultural comparison  
Public Sector Management: Any major area of public sector activity.

Terms of Appointment and Salaries (will increase by 6% on 1 March 1988).  
Professor: within the professorial range — average £26,600 p.a.; minimum £22,050 p.a. Continuing appointments, secondments or limited-term contracts will be considered, with appropriate remuneration.

Reader: within and up to the maximum of the range — £18,490 to £21,605 p.a. Appointment flexible, as above.

Lecturer: within and up to the maximum of the range — £8,735 to £13,675 p.a. (Grade A) or £14,245 to £18,210 p.a. (Grade B).

Appointments will be for three years initially, with possibility of renewal or transfer to continuing appointments.

Anyone wishing to discuss any of the posts informally, from personal interest or to advise others, may approach the following Professors:

Accounting/Marketing (E.W. Davis); Strategic Management/  
Organisational Psychology/Public Sector Management  
(J. Child).

(The Vice-Chancellor may also be approached directly as Chairman of the Search Committee for the professorial appointments.) Tel: (021) 359 3611.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:  
The Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), quoting the appropriate Ref. No., Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.



ASTON UNIVERSITY

University College  
of SwanseaBRITISH RAIL  
CHAIR OF  
MARKETING

Applications are invited for a new Chair of Marketing sponsored by British Rail in the Department of Management Science and Statistics.

The appointment will commence from the earliest date that can be arranged and the salary will be in accordance with normal University practice.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP to which office applications (10 copies) should be sent by Friday, December 4, 1987.

University of Strathclyde

CAREERS  
ADVISORY SERVICE  
DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Careers Advisory Service. The Director will be responsible to the University Court through the Registrar and Secretary for the provision of an effective careers service for students. The Director will also be responsible for determining the philosophy of the service, its policy and organisation; the allocation of duties; and for the day-to-day running of the service.

Salary on a range from £23,380 per annum. USS benefit.

Application forms and further particulars (Quote Ref: 56/87) are available from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, 18 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ.

Closing date for applications: 27 November 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER  
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY  
GALLERY ASSISTANT  
(ART)

Applications are invited from candidates with a good degree in the History of Art, for the above two year post (renewal possible). The successful candidate will work on the Whitworth Gallery's collection of drawings, deal with general enquiries about the art collections, help with the organisation of exhibitions and carry out other work as the Director requires. Initial salary range £8,185 - £11,015 p.a.

Particulars and application forms from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.

Closing date December 31st 1987. The University is an equal opportunities employer.

The Queen's University of Belfast  
LECTURESHP IN ITALIAN

As a result of a special new allocation of resources to sustain and further the teaching of Italian at the University, applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Italian from 1 January 1988 or such other date as may be arranged.

Applicants must have a good honours degree and experience of both teaching and research.

It is expected that initial placement, which will depend on age, experience and qualifications, will be made in the Lecturer A salary range £8,735 - £11,015 (maximum aged 27 or over) - £13,675 (under review from 1.3.88), but appointment can be made at a more senior level should a suitably qualified candidate be presented.

Assistance with relocation Closing date: 30 November 1987. Further particulars (please quote ref. 87/7) are available from the Personnel Office, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



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## EDUCATIONAL

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## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## TECHNOLOGICAL EXCELLENCE AT ASTON

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

## CHAIR

(Ref. No. 8745/2)

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE &amp; APPLIED MATHEMATICS

## CHAIR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Ref. No. 8746/2)

## CHAIR OR READERSHIP

(Ref. No. 8747/2)

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL &amp; ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING AND APPLIED PHYSICS

## BRITISH TELECOM CHAIR IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

(Ref. No. 8724/2)

## CHAIR OR READERSHIP

(Ref. No. 8725/2)

## LECTURESHIPS (2)

(Ref. No. 8726/2)

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL &amp; PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

## CHAIRS (2)

(Ref. No. 8748/2)

## "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP

(Ref. No. 8719/2)

This fast-rising, quality-driven university seeks outstanding candidates for the above posts in its Faculty of Engineering, aimed particularly at strengthening its senior leadership and research. Major investment in a powerful IT infrastructure, and recent refurbishment of laboratories, have created exceptional opportunities for innovation in modern engineering teaching and research. Following comprehensive restructuring, the Faculty of Engineering is looking for individuals, or groups wishing to transfer to Aston, who will make distinctive and exciting contributions to its development, and enhance its reputation for teaching and research.

Areas of special interest for each post are suggested in the Further Particulars, but a distinguished record of research and scholarship, sympathy with Aston's ethos, and an imaginative approach to interdisciplinary collaboration consistent with an integrated Faculty of Engineering, will be the overriding factors. An active interest in strengthening links with industry is essential, particularly through such ventures as the on-campus TV-based Centre for Extension Education, the Aston Science Park and the West Midlands Technology Transfer Centre.

**Terms of Appointment and Salaries** (will increase by 6% on 1 March 1988).

**Professor:** within the professorial range — average £26,600 pa; minimum £22,050 pa. The British Telecom Chair is sponsored with a consultancy package for five years, providing remuneration of up to £8,000 pa.

**Continuing appointments, secondments or limited-term contracts** will be considered, with appropriate remuneration.

**Reader:** within and up to the maximum of the range — £18,490 to £21,605 pa. Appointments flexible as above.

**Lecturer:** within and up to the maximum of the range — £8,735 to £13,675 pa (Grade A) or £14,245 to £18,210 pa (Grade B).

Appointments will be for three years initially, with possibility of renewal or transfer to continuing appointments.

Anyone wishing to discuss any of the posts informally, from personal interest or to advise others, may approach the following Heads of Department: Civil Engineering (Dr R J Kettle); Computer Science & Applied Mathematics (Dr B Gay); Electrical & Electronic Engineering and Applied Physics (Prof J E Flood); Mechanical & Production Engineering (Dr J E T Perry). (The Vice-Chancellor may also be approached directly as Chairman of the Search Committee for the professorial appointments.) Tel: (021) 359 3611.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), quoting the appropriate Ref. No., Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.

ASTON UNIVERSITY

## POSTS

## TEACHING POSTS

**Dhahran — Saudi Arabia TAX FREE Salaries**  
AMI Saudi Arabia Ltd., is a highly successful expanding company offering a unique combination of healthcare facilities throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**AMISAL** has recently been awarded a contract to assist the Ministry of Defence and Aviation in the management of the prestigious Dhahran Medical Centre, a new specialist referral hospital and teaching academy, providing healthcare services to the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces and their families. The academy which is opening soon lies in the centre of the complex and has the capability to teach more than 300 students in a wide variety of vocational fields extending from nursing professions to ancillary occupations needed in hospital operation and maintenance. It consists of two auditoriums for lectures and other cultural activities, a library, classrooms, technical laboratories, workshops and a television and cinema production centre with the ability to televise most medical activities in the hospital and relay them to the Academy.

A wonderful opportunity awaits teaching staff in the following areas to become involved in the development of this new Academy.

SCIENCE • PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
NUTRITION • PHARMACOLOGY

The instructors will teach in a field of his/her speciality, plan and organise course content and scheduling, plus extra curricular activities. Qualifications required are a relevant degree and teaching certificate and 2 years' teaching experience, OR a certificate of professional competency in the healthcare speciality with 5 years' hospital experience 2 of which in a teaching capacity. A teaching certificate is desirable but not essential. An excellent benefits package is offered together with a working environment plus recreational facilities which equal the best in the Kingdom.

Write now for an application form to Ruth Jameson, quoting reference 01507E, at AMI Middle East Services Ltd., 7/9, St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1EE or telephone 01-839 3812/01-409 1680.

**AMI MIDDLE EAST SERVICES LTD.**  
79 ST. JAMES'S STREET LONDON SW1A 1EE



## THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOUNDATION HONG KONG

The Executive Committee of The English Schools Foundation and The Council of King George V School invite applications for the post of

## PRINCIPAL

which becomes vacant for 31 August 1988 on the retirement of Miss A.M. Smith, B.Sc. (Hons.), London, Dip.Ed., Dip.T.H.(London).

The English Schools Foundation, Hong Kong, administers four secondary and eight primary schools, and a Centre for Children with Special Educational Needs, which are funded by fees and direct Government grant.

King George V School is a secondary, co-educational day school of some 920 pupils, (including 183+ in the Sixth Form). The school enjoys an excellent reputation for its high academic and sporting achievements, pastoral care and contributions to the community. The Executive Committee and the School Council are seeking applications from well-qualified candidates with considerable experience of working at a senior management level in schools or colleges, and with a proven record of success in education.

The salary will be in the range HK\$32,675 to HK\$35,100 per month and the Conditions of Service include generous provision for housing, medical benefits and a 25% annual gratuity.

Applications with a photograph, full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two professional referees should be made to The Secretary, The English Schools Foundation, 438 Sotheby Road, Hong Kong, to be received before 30 November 1987.

Selected applicants will be sent further particulars.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD  
ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD  
FIXED-TERM FELLOWSHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN

Jesus College proposes to elect a suitably qualified candidate to a teaching Fellowship in German Language and Literature with effect from 1 October, 1988. The Fellowship will be held in conjunction with a Lectureship at Oriel College. The appointment is open to men and women and will be for a single period of five years (including one year's probation), with the possibility of extension. The appointment will be in the field of Modern German Literature and the Fellow will be expected to take most of the normal responsibilities of a full Tutorial Fellow. His University post is associated with the appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW to whom applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 28 November 1987.

## POSTS

HEATH MOUNT SCHOOL  
HERTFORDSHIRE  
HEAD

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Head of Heath Mount School, following the resignation of the present Headmaster on medical grounds. The appointment can be for 1st April or 1st September 1988.

Further details may be obtained from The Chairman of the Governors (T), Heath Mount School, Woodhall Park, Watton-at-Stone, Hertford, SG14 3NG, (Telephone 0920 830230).

## THE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

## EDUCATION ASSISTANT (TUITION)

The Institute wishes to appoint a man or woman to take specific responsibility for the administration and development of the Institute's tuition facilities. The successful applicant is likely to have a good academic background of either different forms of distance learning or educational publishing, or preparing candidates for examinations. Neither a knowledge of pensions nor the ability to type is essential although computer keyboard skills are highly desirable. Salary: the range of £9,500 p.a. Please write or telephone (01-247 1452) for further details to The Pensions Management Institute, PMI House, 124 Middlesex Street, London E1 7BY.

Closing date for applications Monday 23 November.

## NURSERY SCHOOL KENSINGTON

Qualified Teacher  
Mornings only from January.  
Happy atmosphere.  
Excellent Salary.  
Reply to BOX 637

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## TUITION

LEARN to teach English 12/2. Certificate course. Dates 10/11/87. Tel: 01-877 8445

## FELLOWSHIPS

ST ANNE'S COLLEGE OXFORD  
THE FULFORD JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The college invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for the Fulford Junior Research Fellowship which is tenable from 1st October, 1988. The Fellowship is open to men and women, is for research in any of the Arts. Further particulars may be obtained from The College Secretary and Registrar, St Anne's College, Oxford, OX2 0HS to whom applications should be sent to reach her not later than 12th December, 1987.

## FELLOWSHIPS

PRIFYSGOL CYMRU UNIVERSITY OF WALES  
UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for a limited number of Fellowships in session 1988-89, available at the following Constituent Institutions:-

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth  
The University College of North Wales, Bangor  
University College, Cardiff  
The University College of Swansea  
UWIST (Cardiff)

The Fellowships are tenable for two years from 1 October, 1988, and are open to graduates of any University. Candidates should possess a research degree.

The stipend will normally be £9,305 (first year) rising to £9,865 (second year). This is at present under review.

Applications may obtain further details and application forms from the Registrar of the Institution they wish to enter, or from the Registrar of the University. The completed form should be lodged with the Registrar, University of Wales, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NS by 2 February, 1988.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE  
Oxford OX1 1NF  
ECONOMICS

The College intends to proceed to the election of an Official Fellow in the field of Economics, broadly conceived. Fellowships tenable from 1 October 1988, or a later date to be arranged.

Applications are invited from men and women whose interests lie within this subject. Official Fellows engage in research and supervise graduate students. Particulars from the Warden, to whom applications stating qualifications, research interests, and 3 referees should be sent by 7 December 1987.

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

IBSTOCK PLACE SCHOOL  
(Demonstration School of the Froebel Institute)  
Clarence Lane, Roehampton, London SW15 5PT

Co-educational Day School ISAC20 Pupils from 3-16 years

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 1988**  
The Entrance Examinations for 11+, 12+ and 13+ entry to the Senior School will take place on Friday, 12 February 1988. Girls and boys born between 1 September 1976 and 31 August 1977 will be eligible for entry at 11+ and subsequent years thereafter. All candidates will be invited for interview in the week prior to the written examinations and will have an opportunity to see the School.

A member of Music Scholarships are available to pupils entering the Senior School. Candidates should normally be of at least grade 5 standard on their main instrument or voice, and should be able to demonstrate general musical awareness and aural ability. It should, however, be stressed that the School looks for musical potential as well as achievement.

IBstock Place has 150 pupils in the Senior School with two parallel classes of 10 pupils in each year. The curriculum is broad based and leads to GCSE examinations at 16+. There are many extra curricular activities offered in addition. Parents are invited to make enquiries to the School Secretary and appointments will then be made to see the School at work. Please telephone the Headmistress's Secretary on 01-876 9981 for further information.

ORWELL PARK SCHOOL  
Ipswich Suffolk  
COMPUTING

Required to Supervise a Head of Computing to run a well resourced department and make it an integral part of the school's curriculum. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the field of computing and to be able to demonstrate a commitment to the work of the school. The post is a challenging post requiring knowledge, skill, initiative and hard work. Excellent remuneration (single or double) is available and the salary will be based on the school's scale. Please write for further details to The Headmistress, Orwell Park School, Nacton, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP10 0ER.

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL  
HEADSHIP

The Governors of St. Paul's Girls' School invite applications for the above post for September 1989 following the retirement of the High Mistress Mrs. Heather Brigstocke.

Details of the post and method of application may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors of St. Paul's Girls' School, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, London EC2V 8HE.

WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HMC 13-18 Co-educational  
Boarding/day 400 pupils 130 in VI form

Applications are invited for the following vacancies from September 1988:

1. HEAD OF MATHEMATICS
2. A HISTORY specialist who will also teach some ENGLISH
3. A P.E. specialist with subsidiary Mathematics, English, Science or Geography.

A willingness to assist in extra-curricular activities and games coaching or supervision is essential. Salaries are on the Baker Scale with additional allowances dependent upon qualifications and experience and responsibilities undertaken. Single accommodation can be provided if required.

Applications with c.v. and the names of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, Wellingborough School, Northamptonshire, NN8 2BX.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL  
Brackley, Northants

## SCHOLARSHIPS for September 1988

Boarding scholarships of up to half fees for talented eight year old boys.

## ACADEMIC, MUSIC &amp; ART AWARDS

Examination and interviews in February. Write to The Headmaster for further details.

THE MOUNT SCHOOL  
YORK (G.S.A.)

300 girls, mainly boarding (over 100 in Sixth Form)

The post of DEPUTY HEAD at this academic Quaker school will become vacant in September 1988 on the retirement of the present holder. We are looking for someone of vision, stamina and dynamism who will make a significant contribution to the school's future development and will be committed to its ideals. While the successful applicant will not necessarily be a member of the Society of Friends, genuine understanding of and sympathy with the Quaker Outlook will be essential.

Salary scale - group 8, Enhanced Baker Scale. Please write to the Headmistress's secretary, The Mount School, Dalton Terrace, York YO2 4DD, for further details. Tel: York (0904) 54823. Closing date for applications 7th December 1987.

SHIPLAKE COLLEGE  
Henley on Thames, Oxon RG9 4BW  
HEAD

The Governors of Shiplake College invite applications for the headship which will become vacant in September, 1988, on the appointment of Mr P.H. Lapping as Headmaster of Sherborne School.

Candidates must be university graduates and members of the Church of England. Preference will be given to candidates between the ages of 30 and 40. Particulars of the post and the method of application may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Shiplake College, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 4BW. Closing date for applications is November 27.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL  
LIMPSFIELD  
Oxford 712311

**THE LIMPSFIELD CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIPS**  
Now that the school is changing its emphasis to one of day school with boarding facilities, the Governors have decided to award THREE Scholarships, TWO day O/E boarding, each to be of value of 50% fees, for entry to the secondary school in September, 1988. Candidates should be eleven or twelve years of age on 1st November, 1987. For entry forms please apply to the Headmaster, St. Michael's School for Girls, Limpsfield, Oxford RG9 6DF. The examinations and interview will take place on Friday, 27th November, 1987.

## THOMAS'S

is an independent co-educational Senior Preparatory Day school for 5 to 16 year olds in Central London. We require a young enthusiastic teacher of Geography and/or Biology starting in January 1988. Full or part-time salary considered. Must be a qualified teacher with previous teaching experience up to 16+. Friendly working environment. Salary: DES pension. Send CV to Mr. David Thomas, Thomas's School, 123 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 3SL.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE  
Cresty, Liverpool L23 3AB  
(Independent, Catholic, H.M.C., boys and 60 Form girls)

Required for January, 1988: Teacher of History and Religious Studies to GCSE. Apply in writing, with Curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, to the Headmaster.

## ST HUGH'S COLLEGE OXFORD

**Tutorial Fellowship and CUF Lectureship in Philosophy**  
The College proposes to elect, with effect from 1 October 1988, a Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy. The Fellowship (open to men and women) is tenable with a University post (CUF Lectureship). Applications forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Senior Tutor, St. Hugh's College, Oxford OX2 0LE. To whom completed applications, naming three referees, should be submitted, not later than 1 December 1987.

## POSTS

## INTERIOR DESIGN

Fast expanding Design School needs enthusiastic (22+). Good typing/telephone manner, some word processing, prepared to learn every aspect of the business. Starting salary £8,000, genuine opportunity for promotion. Telephone Sue Scott, Tel: 01-602 8592.

## THOMAS'S

is an independent co-educational preparatory day school for 5 to 16 year olds in Central London. We need a young enthusiastic and outgoing P.E. teacher to join the department in January 1988. An interest in swimming, athletics and tennis would be an advantage. Send CV to Mr. David Thomas, Thomas's School, 123 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 3SL. Telephone The Secretary on 01-734 8381 for an appointment.

French Tutor Required for Exeter when Leaving Certificate. Tel: 01-495 1177.

EDUCATION

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL  
NORTHWOOD  
MIDDLESEX

HEAD

CHARTERHOUSE

THE CAMBRIDGE CENTRE FOR LANGUAGES

TEFL

COURSE

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LANSDOWN

An independent university range of courses in

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\*American degree programmes in Business Studies, Economics, Business Law, Engineering, Business Computing, Economics & Finance, etc.

\*London University, LBS, etc. additional Business courses

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Full details from Admissions Office, 43 Harrington Gardens, London W8 7SA

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THE CLASSIC



# EDUCATIONAL

## PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX

Required for September 1988 or earlier.

#### HEAD

St. Martin's is a preparatory school in membership of I.A.P.S. with approximately 200 day boys and 45 boarders between the ages of 7 and 13 and a pre-preparatory department of approximately 60 boys between the ages of 5 and 7.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, St. Martin's School, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 2DJ. (09274 25740). The closing date for applications will be 30th November 1987.

## SECRETARIAL COURSES

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- 4 week beginners business typing.
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Also, evening and many other day time courses including Microcomputing, Shorthand, Audio and Text training, Refresher typing.

Visit, telephone or write to: Julia Clark Ref: TT.  
Langham Secretarial College  
18 Darnley Street, London W1V 3FE  
Marble Arch ☎ 01-629 2904

### ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Full time and part time courses. Full secretarial courses. One term/graduate level. Two term/graduate level. All include word processing. Introduction to Journalism. Introduction to Public Relations. Introduction to Law. Fully equipped keyboard. Courses commence September.

22/24 Queensberry Place, London NW1 3JN. Tel: 01-593 0000. 01-593 0011.

## COURSES

### PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS?

Courses Jan-June 1988

#### FULL TIME COURSES

- University of London LLB Inter & Part I.
- Association of Accounting Technicians.
- Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.
- Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.
- Institute of Data Processing Management.
- Institute of Marketing.

#### PART TIME SATURDAY REVIEW COURSES

- CPE/Diploma in Law.
  - Solicitors' Final.
  - Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.
- Correspondence courses and specialist publications available in most subjects.

For further details Tel: 01-385 3377 or write to the Registrar (Ref: TMS), 500 Grosvenor Road, London W1A 9RY.

### University Tutorial College

#### GCSE AND A'LEVELS

RETAKE AND 1 YEAR COURSES

- Oldest and most experienced Tutorial College in London.
- Laboratory, Library, Lecture Theatre, Computer Facilities.

For prospectus, contact: CYNTHIA WILKINSON, 103 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON WC1A 9JL. ☎ 01-580 4675.

## TEFL

### THE CAMBRIDGE CENTRE FOR LANGUAGES

TEFL courses. 12 weeks. 180 hours. 1988/89. 1989/90. 1990/91. 1991/92. 1992/93. 1993/94. 1994/95. 1995/96. 1996/97. 1997/98. 1998/99. 1999/00. 2000/01. 2001/02. 2002/03. 2003/04. 2004/05. 2005/06. 2006/07. 2007/08. 2008/09. 2009/10. 2010/11. 2011/12. 2012/13. 2013/14. 2014/15. 2015/16. 2016/17. 2017/18. 2018/19. 2019/20. 2020/21. 2021/22. 2022/23. 2023/24. 2024/25. 2025/26. 2026/27. 2027/28. 2028/29. 2029/30. 2030/31. 2031/32. 2032/33. 2033/34. 2034/35. 2035/36. 2036/37. 2037/38. 2038/39. 2039/40. 2040/41. 2041/42. 2042/43. 2043/44. 2044/45. 2045/46. 2046/47. 2047/48. 2048/49. 2049/50. 2050/51. 2051/52. 2052/53. 2053/54. 2054/55. 2055/56. 2056/57. 2057/58. 2058/59. 2059/60. 2060/61. 2061/62. 2062/63. 2063/64. 2064/65. 2065/66. 2066/67. 2067/68. 2068/69. 2069/70. 2070/71. 2071/72. 2072/73. 2073/74. 2074/75. 2075/76. 2076/77. 2077/78. 2078/79. 2079/80. 2080/81. 2081/82. 2082/83. 2083/84. 2084/85. 2085/86. 2086/87. 2087/88. 2088/89. 2089/90. 2090/91. 2091/92. 2092/93. 2093/94. 2094/95. 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# Signing false name was not forgery Rent not necessary for tenancy

Regina v More  
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid,  
Lord Elyon-Jones, Lord Brandon  
of Oakbrook and Lord Ackner  
(Speeches November 5)

Where an appellant had stolen a cheque, opened a building society account in a name similar to that of the payee, paid the cheque into it and subsequently withdrawn £5,000 by cheque, signing the withdrawal form in the name in which he had opened the account, he was not guilty of forgery of the withdrawal form.

Where, on counts of theft and obtaining property by deception, it had been common ground that the appellant had stolen a cheque and obtained a second cheque by deception, the only issue being his defence of duress, it could not validly be contended that the appellant's defence had failed to give the jury an appropriate direction on the lines of the principles laid down in *Regina v Brown* (Kevin) (1983) 78 Cr App R 115.

The House of Lords held allowing in part an appeal by Kevin Vincent More from the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Neill, Mr Justice Jupp and Mr Justice Hodgson) who had on February 28, 1986, dismissed his appeal against his conviction on February 14, 1985, at Canterbury Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Paul B. Rose and a jury) on counts of the burglary and obtaining property by deception.

Section 9(1) of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 provides: "An instrument is false for the purposes of this Part of this Act— (a) if it purports to be made by a person who did not in fact make it in that form; ... or (c) if it purports to be made by a person who did not in fact make it in those terms; ... or (h) if it purports to be made or altered by an existing person but he did not in fact exist."

Mr James Townsend, QC and Mr James Turner for the appellant; Mr Richard Du Cann, QC and Mr Francis Evans (who was not responsible for drafting the indictment) for the Crown.

LORD ACKNER said that in June 1984 a firm of stockbrokers had sent to the appellant, Michael Richard Jessel, a cheque for £5,033.23 payable to "M. R. Jessel". Mr Jessel had not received it.

On June 19, the appellant had gone to a branch office of the Anglia Building Society and opened an account in the name "Mark Richard Jessel". He had paid the stockbrokers' cheque into it.

Some 10 days later he had completed a withdrawal form in respect of that account for £5,000, signing it "M. R. Jessel". He had been given a cheque for £5,000.

By reason of admissions made to the police by the appellant, there had been the clearest evidence of the theft of the stockbrokers' cheque and of the subsequent obtaining of the cheque for £5,000 by deception.

At the trial, the appellant had raised the defence of duress, claiming that he had acted as he had done under threats of violence from two men he had met.

In the Court of Appeal, the assistant recorder's summing up to the jury had been criticized in the following respects.

1 In respect of the count of theft he had misdirected the jury by failing to tell them that, since the prosecution case was put on the basis of alternative appropriations (referred to in argument as "the primary" and "the secondary" appropriations),

each member of the jury had to agree that the same appropriation had taken place before convicting the appellant.

2 In respect of obtaining the cheque for £5,000 by deception he had misdirected the jury by failing to tell them that, since the prosecution case was put on the basis of a number of false representations, each member of the jury had to be satisfied as to at least one and the same false representation before convicting the appellant.

3 He had misdirected the jury by telling them that it was open to the prosecution to negative the defence of duress on a number of bases but failing to tell them that they had all to be satisfied on one and the same basis that duress had been disproved before convicting the appellant.

In support of those submissions, the appellant relied on *Brown*, where the Court of Appeal had laid down a general principle at p115:

"In a case such as that with which we are now dealing, the following principles apply: '1 Each ingredient of the offence must be proved to the satisfaction of each and every member of the jury (subject to the majority direction).'

"2 However, where a number of matters are specified in the charge as together constituting one ingredient in the offence, and any one of them is capable of doing so, then it is enough to establish the ingredient that any one of them is proved; because of the first principle above) any such matter must be proved to the satisfaction of the whole jury."

In the course of giving judgment in the present appeal, the Court of Appeal had observed:

"It seems to us, however, that it will only be necessary to give direction on the lines set out in *Brown* in the comparatively rare cases where it emerges at some stage in the course of the trial, or as a result of a question asked by the jury, that there is a risk of a disagreement between the members of the jury as to whether a particular ingredient of the offence has been proved."

"Such a direction will also be necessary where there is a discernible risk in, for example, a case of obtaining property by deception by a number of representations, that the jury might fail to be unanimous as to the making, falsity and efficacy of at least one of the representations."

In the House of Lords, the appellant had sought to argue that the Court of Appeal had been wrong in concluding that a *Brown* direction should be given only when it appeared to be really necessary.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that, although appeals from orders of a master were, regrettably, normally heard in chambers in the Chancery Division, he had adjourned the present matter into open court as it involved a novel point and one of considerable general interest.

The proceedings involved the substantial estate of a testator who died in 1950 and whose will was proved by the defendants on November 27, 1951. The defendants were the executors and trustees of the will which created charitable trusts for the public benefit concerning the display of ceramics, prints and drawings.

At no point in the proceedings had there been any suggestion of breach of trust or a claim for the payment of any money or the recovery of any property.

There was no inherent jurisdiction for any person to say in his defence that old claims should be left asleep. It was a statutory right given originally in 1623 and in successive Limitation Acts thereafter restricting the rights of persons to sue. Parliament showed the public policy that should be followed and the Chancery Courts applied it.

Section 21(3) of the Limitation Act 1980 provides that an action by a beneficiary to recover trust property or in respect of any breach of trust, not being an action for which a period of limitation is prescribed by any other provision of this Act, shall not be brought after the expiration of six years from the date on which the right of action accrued.

"For the purposes of this subsection, the right of action shall not be treated as having accrued to any beneficiary entitled to a future interest in the trust property until the interest fell into possession."

The Crown had wished to argue that *Brown* had been wrongly decided.

So far as the summing-up in relation to the charges of theft and obtaining property by deception were concerned, *Brown* had no relevance. Subject to the defence of duress, it had been common ground that the appellant had stolen the stockbrokers' cheque and had obtained the £5,000 cheque by deception.

There had been no ingredients in either of those two offences that had required to be established before the jury. The only live issue had been whether the prosecution could negative the defence of duress.

As to duress, the assistant recorder's directions to the jury had been impeccable. He had told the jury to let the defence in three stages and had made it plain to them that at each stage their decision had to be unanimous.

In those circumstances, the present appeal was not the appropriate vehicle for deciding as between the rival contentions of counsel, since they were irrelevant to the determination of the offence.

Clearly each ingredient of an offence had to be proved to the satisfaction of each and every member of the jury (subject to the majority direction).

It was equally essential that a jury be directed in a manner that was easily comprehensible and devoid of unnecessary complications.

Whether or not a particular direction adequately expressed to the jury the obligation of the prosecution to prove to the jury's satisfaction each ingredient of the offence must depend essentially on the precise nature of the charge, the nature of the prosecution's case and what were the live issues at the conclusion of the evidence.

Given the strength of the prosecution's case on the counts of theft and obtaining property by deception, it was unfortunate that a further count of forgery had been added, thereby adding a quite unnecessary complication to a very simple prosecution.

It was common ground that the consistent use of the word "purports" in each of paragraphs (a) to (h) inclusive of section 9(1) of the 1981 Act imported a requirement that for an instrument to be false it had to tell the truth about itself, in the sense that it purported to be made by a person who had not made it (or altered by a person who had not altered it) or otherwise purported to be made or altered in circumstances in which it had not been made or altered.

Thus it could not be validly contended that the document had told a lie about itself. The conviction of forgery should be quashed.

LORD KEITH, LORD ELYON-JONES, LORD BRANDON and LORD TEMPLEMAN agreed.

Solicitors: Berry & Berry, Tunbridge Wells; Crown Prosecution Service, Headquarters.

The assistant recorder had accepted the submission of counsel for the prosecution that the withdrawal form came within section 9(1)(c) because the appellant purported to be the M. R. Jessel in whose favour the stockbrokers' cheque had been drawn, which cheque had been used to fund the account and from which it had been sought to withdraw a similar, slightly smaller sum. The withdrawal form was accordingly a forgery.

It had been submitted by counsel for the prosecution at the trial that the withdrawal form was caught by section 9(1)(a) in that it purported to have been made in the form in which it had been made by the M. R. Jessel, the payee of the stockbrokers' cheque who had not, in fact, made it.

The Court of Appeal had rightly concluded, however, that the withdrawal form could not be brought within either (a) or (c). The court had said that it "was undoubtedly made in the form of a withdrawal form. It was undoubtedly signed by the person making it, and that signature was undoubtedly the signature of the holder of the account in the name Mark Richard Jessel."

The court might well have added that the document did not purport to have been made by the M. R. Jessel in whose name a cheque had been drawn to open the account, since no mention of the face of it of that cheque.

The court had, however, decided that the withdrawal form came within paragraph 9(1)(b) since it purported to have been made by an existing person but he had not, in fact, existed.

But the appellant had been a real person. It had been he who had been the holder of the account and in that capacity had signed the withdrawal form. The form had clearly purported to be signed by the person who had originally opened the account and in that respect it had been wholly accurate.

Thus it could not be validly contended that the document had told a lie about itself. The conviction of forgery should be quashed.

LORD KEITH, LORD ELYON-JONES, LORD BRANDON and LORD TEMPLEMAN agreed.

Solicitors: Berry & Berry, Tunbridge Wells; Crown Prosecution Service, Headquarters.

The words "by a beneficiary" were introduced in the Limitation Act 1939 for the first time and re-enacted in the 1980 Act.

Mr Crampin argued that section 21(3) had no application to claims by the Attorney General as he was clearly not the beneficiary of any trust, but sued for the public as beneficiary.

His Lordship found that argument correct. In particular, the second sentence of the subsection was only appropriate to persons who had property rights under a trust which could vest at a later date. This was not so with a public charitable trust.

Section 21(3) had no application whatever to claims by the Attorney General to enforce public trusts. The appeal would therefore be dismissed and leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Simmons & Simmons, Treasury Solicitor.

*Ashburn Ansell v Arnold and Another*  
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Bingham  
(Judgment October 27)

The reservation of a rent was not necessary for the creation of a tenancy.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment when dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, *Ashburn Ansell, Lomb, QC*, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, against the defendants, *Mr Walter John Arnold and Mr J. Arnold & Co*, who were dismissed.

In coming to his decision, the judge had considered himself bound by the decision in *Distillers Ltd v Tower Hamlets London Borough Council* (1976) 1 WLR 852 to hold that a contractual licence created an interest in land.

Mr William Goodhart, QC and Mr Peter Cowell for the plaintiffs; Mr Robert Pryor, QC and Miss Erica Fogg for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, giving the judgment of the court, said that Nos 122, 124 and 126, Gloucester Road, Kensington, were let to the defendants, *Mr Arnold & Co*, by lease of 21 years, on 1945 ("the lease") to one Rogers for a term of 52½ years. That demise was registered at the Land Registry under title No 51519.

In July 1969 the lease was transferred to Mr Arnold. Later Arnold & Co entered into possession of No 126 and part of No 124 ("the premises") under an informal sub-lease from Mr Arnold providing that the term was to expire on September 29, 1973.

In early 1973, *Cavendish Land Co Ltd* acquired the freehold reversion expectant upon the lease and on February 28, 1973 Mr Arnold and *Arnold & Co* entered into an agreement with *Cavendish Land Co Ltd* for the sale of the lease and sublease.

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

The agreement between *Arnold & Co* and *Maitlodge* provided: "5. From and after completion *Arnold* shall be at liberty to remain at the property as licensee and to trade therefrom until September 29, 1973 without payment of rent ... From and after September 29, 1973 *Arnold* shall be entitled as licensee to remain at the property ... on the like terms save as to the payment of rent."

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with to proceed with the development of the property.

"6. *Maitlodge* hereby warrants that it intends ... to redevelop the property and ... undertakes that ... it will grant to *Arnold* a completion of the development a lease of a shop in a prime position at the development with an area available for trading of approximately 1,000 square feet and with car parking facilities ... for a term of 21 years ..."

The benefit of the two agreements was assigned by *Maitlodge* to *Cavendish*. It was common ground that by an agreement of March 1973 clauses 5 and 6 were novated between *Cavendish* and *Arnold & Co*. It was also common ground that the effect of the assignment of the benefit of the two agreements to *Cavendish* was that the headlease and the sublease merged in the freehold.

In 1979 *Cavendish* transferred the freehold to *Legal and General Assurance Society*, who agreed to sell the freehold to the plaintiffs, a company registered in Liechtenstein. In 1985 the freehold was transferred to the plaintiffs.

The defendants having declined to give possession, the plaintiffs instituted the present proceedings for an order of possession of the premises.

The issue was whether the provisions of clauses 5 and 6 were enforceable against the plaintiffs and that resolved itself into a number of issues, the first of which was whether under clause 5 the defendants were mere licensees of the premises or were leaseholders.

Although the land was registered land, no interest created by the clause was entered upon the register.

The defendants sought to bring the case within the terms of section 70(1)(g) of the Land Registration Act 1925: "(1) All registered land shall ... be deemed to be subject to ... (g) the rights of every person in actual occupation of the land or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof, where inquiry is made of such person and the rights are not disclosed."

The rights protected by that provision were property rights and not mere personal rights: see *National Provincial Bank Ltd v Hastings Car Mart Ltd* (1965) AC 1175, 1261. The judge held that the clause created a licence.

In *Street v Mountford* (1985) AC 809 Lord Templeman, who gave the leading speech, regarded three hallmarks as decisive in favour of a tenancy: (1) exclusive accommodation; (2) there had to be exclusive possession, for a term, at a rent.

In the present case, the defendants were in exclusive possession. As regards rent, they were not required to pay rent under clause 5 and did not do so. That did not prevent clause 5 from creating a tenancy.

Their Lordships were unable to read Lord Templeman's speech as laying down a principle of "no rent, no lease." In the first place, that would be inconsistent with section 205(1)(xxvii) of the Law of Property Act 1925.

Second, it would be inconsistent with the judgment of Mr Justice Windeyer in *Radaich v Smith* (1959) 101 CLR 209, 222 which was expressly approved by Lord Templeman at p827. Accordingly, their Lordships concluded that the reservation of a rent was not necessary for the creation of a tenancy.

There remained the question of the existence of a term. The plaintiffs' case was that the clause created no term sufficiently identifiable to be capable of recognition by the law, and that accordingly no tenancy was created.

They relied on *Lace v Chantler* (1944) QB 368.

In *re Midland Railway Company's Agreement* (1971) Ch 725, 732 it was said that "that decision was confined to a case in which that which was purported to be done was simply to create a leasehold interest for a single and uncertain period."

In the present case, there was an initial term from the date of the agreement until September 29, 1973, the Michaelmas quarter day. Thereafter the term would continue until, a certificate of readiness to proceed having been given, *Maitlodge* should give not less than one quarter's notice to give up possession.

The arrangement, so far as *Maitlodge* was concerned, would continue until *Maitlodge* determined it by giving not less than a quarter's notice (upon *Maitlodge* giving the required certificate).

The plaintiffs said, however, that there was no provision for determination by the defendants, and, therefore, in the absence of notice by *Maitlodge* the term was uncertain in duration. Their Lordships disagreed.

Since the defendants were required to give a quarter's notice, the case in substance was indistinguishable from the *Midland Railway Company's Agreement*. The occupancy continued from quarter to quarter until determined by the plaintiffs.

The alternative construction of the agreement was that the defendants were required to give notice of less than a quarter or no notice at all. Apart possibly from the need of some short notice to enable *Maitlodge* to make the premises secure, that would do no harm to *Maitlodge* since no rent was payable.

It was not necessary to determine which of the possibilities was correct. The matter would be capable of resolution by the court and the position would be free from uncertainty.

The vice of uncertainty in relation to the duration of a term was that the parties did not know where they stood or, in other words, the court did not know what to enforce.

That was not the position here. The mere absence of a formula referring to a periodic tenancy or occupancy should not alter the position.

In their Lordships' opinion the result was that, contrary to the view of the judge, the agreement conferred upon the defendants' possession of the premises for a term which was not uncertain.

The agreement, therefore, created a tenancy although it was drafted in terms of a licence. The parties' description of their transaction could not affect the substance of it: see *Street v Mountford* at p819 and *Radaich v Smith* at p222.

If the defendants were tenants it followed that the plaintiffs held the land subject to the tenancy.

However, their Lordships would also consider the position on the basis that no tenancy was created. The defendants' case was that even if their occupancy was that of only contractual licensees their rights were nevertheless binding upon a purchaser for value with notice of the licence.

The principle stated in *Erington v Erington* (1952) 1 KB 290, 299 by Lord Justice Denning was: "Neither the licensor nor anyone who claims through him can disregard the contract except a purchaser for value without notice."

His Lordship referred, *inter alia*, to *Daly v Edwards* (1900) 83 LT 548, *Winter Garden Theatre, London v Millent Productions Ltd* (1946) 1 All ER 678 and

*National Provincial Bank Ltd v Ainsworth* (1965) AC 1175.

There was no other case in which a contractual licence was held to bind a third party in the absence of a finding that the third party took the land as a constructive trustee.

Before *Erington* the law appeared to have been clear and well understood. It rested on an important and intelligible distinction between contractual obligations which gave rise to no estate or interest in the land and proprietary rights which, by definition, did.

The *Erington* rule was neither practically necessary nor theoretically convincing. By contrast, the finding on appropriate facts of a constructive trust might well be regarded as a beneficial adaptation of old rules to new situations.

In relation to the constructive trust principle, the test for present purposes was whether the owner of the property had so conducted himself that it would be inequitable to allow him to deny the claimant an interest in the property: see *Gissing v Gissing* (1971) AC 886, 905. In *D.H.N. Food premises* were owned by one company (Bronze) but occupied by an associated company (D.H.N.) under an informal agreement.

The premises were subsequently purchased by the council and the council was required to give a quarter's notice to give up possession.

It was said that Bronze was not disturbed and D.H.N. had no interest in the property.

It was held that D.H.N. had an irrevocable licence to occupy the land. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said (at p83): "A contractual licence (under which a person has a right to occupy premises indefinitely) gives rise to a constructive trust under which the legal owner is not allowed to turn out the licensee."

Their Lordships preferred the line of authorities which determined that a contractual licence did not create a property interest. The argument was not assisted by the bare assertion that the interest arose under a constructive trust.

The court would not impose a constructive trust unless it was satisfied that the conscience of the estate owner was affected. The evidence in the present case was insufficient.

The judge, while he did not decide the matter, was not disposed to infer a constructive trust and their Lordships agreed with him.

In the result the action failed and the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Fox & Gibbons; Pritchard Englefield & Tobin.

## Settlement of injuries claim is final

*Bristow v Grou*  
A plaintiff who had settled a claim in respect of personal injuries sustained in a road accident had, on a proper construction of the agreement, reached a full and final settlement of all claims arising from the accident. He could not, therefore, bring an action at a later date in respect of injuries which had not been apparent at the time of settlement.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Woolf) so held on November 4 in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, *Philip Robert Bristow*, from a decision of Mr Justice Jupp. (*The Times* November 3, 1986) who found in favour of the defendant, *Howard Spencer Grou*, when considering the matter as a preliminary issue.

The principle stated in *Erington v Erington* (1952) 1 KB 290, 299 by Lord Justice Denning was: "Neither the licensor nor anyone who claims through him can disregard the contract except a purchaser for value without notice."

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## Winter Measure to give encore Caution's











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